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### POLITICAL.

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OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL in re-lation to the power of the Circuit Court for the dis-trict of Columbia to issue a Mandamus to compel the Poster General to credit Messrs. Stockton and Stokes and others with a certain sum of money.

### [CONCLUDED.]

was passed fourteen days after the enactment of the law changing the juliciary system, and establishing new Circuit Courts of the United States, and that it gave a more extensive jurisdiction than the 11th section of the act of 1789; but it is scarcely correct to speak of those Courts

It results as in existence on the 27th of February, 1801. The law creating them was passed on the 13th of Pebruary, and the nominations were made and acted on between that day and the third of March, 1801; but no one of the courts was organized, and probably no one of the judges actually in office on the 27th of February. This, however is not very important, because the third section of the act of the 27th of February, 1801, concerning this District, contains no specific reference to the act of 13th of February, but merely says "that the said Court, and the judges thereof, shall have all the powers vested in the Circuit Courts, and 'he judges of the Ciruit Courts of the U. States." The object of this section evidently was to define the general powers of the Court, and not to enter into the details rendered necessary by the peculiar condition of the Dis-trict, which was done in the fifth section. Its general powers, and the general powers of its judges were to be the same with those of the Circuit Courts, and the judges of the Creuit Courts of the United States, not as defined in any particular law, but as they should, from time to time, be vested by law in those courts and judges.— This, it seems to me, is the plain meaning of the clause. Consequently, although so long as the act of 1801, remained in force, its provisions formed the measure of the general powers of the Circuit Court of this District; yet when it was repealed, and the old provisions of the act of 1789 substituted in its place, those substituted provisions became thenceforward the measure of its general powers. This is the general rule of interpretation in such cases, because it is not to be presumed, unless the contrary be expressly declared, that the repealed law shall remain in force, in respect to any one of several cases standing on the same ground, and thus produce an unnecessary and anomalous distinction. This rule is especially applicable to the pres-1801, from and after the first day of July then next, and contains no exception whatever of the Court established in this District. The 3d section expressly declares " that all the acts, and parts of acts, which were in force before the passage of the aforesaid two acts, and which, by the same, were either amended, explained, altered, or repealed, shall be, and hereby are, after the said first day of July next, revived, and in as full and complete force and operation, as if the said two acts had never been made." Under these circumstances, it seems to me impossible to derive any power from the act of the 13th February, 1801; and I shall therefore omit any reference to the particular provisions of that law.

4. I do this, the rather, because, in my judgment, neither the provisions of that law, supposing them to be in force, nor those of any other law that has been, or can be passed, under our present Constitution, however broad they may be in their terms, can confer on any court of the United States, the power to supervise and control the ac-tion of an executive officer of the United States in any official matter, properly appropriating to the executive department in which he is employed.

two decisions of the Supreme Court to which I referred, that exercises the executive power; and the distribution seemed sufficient for my purpose, and for obvious reasons of powers, so carefully fixed by the Constitution, is unsetconnected with the history of the case of Marbury vs. tled and overturned. But its effectual exertion is not

authors to separate the three great departments, the Legrender each independent of the other two. This general ing the office; the individual in the custody of the court object was accomplished, with a few specified exceptions, by the actual provisions of the Constitution. It declares that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States." In accordance with this then be abandoned, or commenced de novo against the fundamental arrangement, it subsequently provides that the new officer, to be frustrated, if the President thinks prep-President " shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." As a means to the performance of this duty, it gives to the President the exclusive power of appointing, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the principal officers in the Executive Departments; it authorizes him to require from them their opinions in writing, "upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective ofit secures the appointment of inferior executive officers to the President alone, or to the heads of Departments, as Congress shall by law direct; and according to a construction coeval with the existence of the Government, and settled on the fullest deliberation, it also secures to the President the power of removing at pleasure, either by his own act or through the agency of the heads of the Departments, every officer employed therein.

The obvious design of all these provisions was to make the President responsible for the faithful execut on of the laws, and for the official acts of all the officers of the Exetion, for every illegal act or culpable omission of each one may seem to be repugnant with the conclusion at which I Their great number, the distance of have arrived. many of them from the seat of Government, and the multifarious character of their duties, render it impossible for any one man to give such attention to their conduct as to become responsible for them in that sense; and the law, whether prescribed by a constitution or otherwise, never requires impossibilities. Nor that the inferior officer should be exempt from personal responsibility by impeachment, indictment, or civil action, for any culpable act or ssion of duty, even though he may be able to plead in his excuse the express direction of the President. But it is possible for the President through the executive departments, to give more or less attention to the proceedings of each department, and to take care that the laws concerning it be faithfully executed; and it is agreeable to reason and to the rules of law, that where two persons unite in the performance of an illegalact, or in a culpable omission of duty, each to a greater or less extent, and according to the circumstances of the case, should be personally responsible, although one of them may have an official superiority to the other. This species of responsibility it was the design of the Constitution to fasten upon the President; and hence it vests in him, and in him alone, with a lew specified exceptions, the whole executive powthe doctrine has been advanced, that when the Constitution says " the executive power shall be vested in a give a name to the department and not to grant any executive power; and that, on this ground, efforts have been made to prove that the President alone does not possess the power of removal; but it is also true, that this doctrine is directly opposed to the natural import of the language used; to the principles on which the power of re moval was established by the first Congress; to the expositions then and since given by the ablest expounders of the Constitution; and to the actual course of the Government, acquiesced in by all its branches, during the whole

Legislature to create the executive departments, to define their powers and duties, to provide the requisite officers, to prescribe their various functions, and to make all other legal provisions which may be necessary and proper to regulate the action of those departments. But when a law is once passed for the government of the executive officer all that appertains to its execution falls under the care of the President. It is his province to instruct and command the officer; to remove him if he acts unfaithfully; and to appoint one in his place who will fulfil his duty agreeably It is true that the act of the 27th of February, 1801, to law. No other department of the Government can exercise this power of removal; the Legislature cannot do it themselves; nor can they devolve it on the Judiciary; nor can those two departments combined take it from the

> It results from the foregoing principles, that the writ of mandamus cannot be issued by any court of the United States to any officer, whether principal or inferior, of an executive department, for the purpose of commanding the execution of any law concerning the appropriate executive duties of such officer. This conclusion will be strengthened by a little attention to the history and nature of the writ. From an early period, it has been used by the English Court of King's Bench, as a means of enforcing its general supervisory jurisdiction over courts, magistrates, and ministerial officers inferior to that tribunal. By the statute of 9 Ann, c. 20, and 11 George I, c. 4, it was so extended as to afford a remedy for persons entitled to offices, or places in corporations, and to compel elections and correct abeses therein, of corporate officers; but we find no instance of its being directed to any officer of the executive departments. In England, it issues from the King's Bench alone, because in that Court the King ori-ginally sat in person, and by fiction of law is yet supposed to do so; and because the authority to control the inferior jurisdictions is one of his regal prerogatives. It is, therefore, denominated by Blackstone and other writers "a high prerogative writ;" and if the judge or officer to whom it shall be directed in its peremptory form, fails to obey it, he is punishable for his contempt by attachment. During the Colonial Government, this branch of the King's preregative extended to the colonies, and was executed through those colonial courts which were invested with a jurisdiction analogous to that of the King's Bench, and from them the jurisdiction has been derived to the State courts which

Under the 14th section of the judiciary act of 1789, the Supreme Court, in aid of its appellate jurisdiction, may issue this writ in all cases where any act necessary to the ent case. The act of the 8th of March, 1802, repeals the exercise of that jurisdiction shall be omitted to be peracts of the 13th of February, and the third of March, formed by an inferior tribunal or officer; and the Circuit Courts of the United States may issue it in like cases. In these instances, the original design of the writ is plainly kept up; the tribunals or officers to which it is issued are subordinate to the appellate court, which, in these respects, exercises over them a supervisory jurisdiction.

The writ, then, necessarily implies a supervisory power in the court which issues it, over the tribunal or officer to which it is directed. In the cases mentioned such a power exists; but under the Constitution of the United States, it has not been given to, and cannot exist in, any of our courts over the executive departments.

The existence of such a power in the Judiciary is reougnant to the whole theory of the Constitution: its effectual exertion, if it were practicable, would defeat the President's power of removals, would take away his responsibility for the faithful execution of the laws—and would transfer to the Judiciary, in the particular case, the whole executive power: for it is palpable, that if the President, under the belief that the faithful execution of the law will be best secured by not doing a particular thing which is demanded by a third party, so directs the execu tive officer, and the Court, on the application of such par-In my former communication, I did not deem it needful ty, issues a mandamus commanding it to be done, and to enter into the exposition of this part of the case. The the writ is obeyed, it is the Court, and not the President, Madison, I purposely refrained from any allusion to that practicable; because the President's power of removal case. The claim of jurisdiction now made by the Circuit cannot be restrained, and by its exercise he can readily Court, and the course of reasoning by which it is support- defeat any command which the Judiciary may address to ed, involving as they do an assertion of power to direct not the executive officer. To illustrate this, let us suppose only the Postmaster General, but every other executive that the Circuit Court of this District issue a peremptory officer residing within the District, in the performance of mandamus to the head of any one of the departments, his official duties when they are supposed to affect the le- commanding him to execute any particular law concerngal rights of an individual, compel me to explain the con- ing his official duties, in a given way; and that the officer stitutional grounds upon which this part of my opinion is refuses obedience, and is attached and committed for the contempt. This is the end of the judicial power in a case The proceedings of the convention which framed the of mandamus; but suppose at this stage of the proceed-Constitution, abundantly prove the earnest desire of its ings the President interferes by removing the officer, and appointing a successor; what then becomes of the judicial remedy? The act can only be performed by a person holdno longer holds that office; it has been legally taken from him; and if he were ever so willing to perform the act, he has no longer the ability to do so. The proceeding must er, at the same stage as often as the court shall reach it. If it be said that this is supposing an extreme case, and that the President, from respect to the Judiciary, would probably suffer the officer to obey the mandamus, rather than so exercise the constitutional power of removal; the answer is, that the very existence of such a power, whether it be used or not, is fatal to the claim of jurisdiction; and that cases may easily be supposed, in which the Pres ident, with the strongest desire to avoid a conflict with the Judiciary, may yet have no alternative but to use it.

In cases which properly refer themselves to the Judiciary, it is rarely or never possible to defeat, in this way, the ultimate execution of the judgment of the court. And the fact, that without the consent of the executive department, a peremptory mandamus to an executive officer, must for ever remain inoperative, exhibits, in the clearest light, the incapacity of any court to issue such a writ.

I am aware that those parts of the opinion of Chief Jus. cutive Department. Not that he should be liable to im- tice Marshall, in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, peachment, or other criminal procedure, or to a civil ac- which are quoted at length in the opinion of Judge Cranch,

In that case, (1 Cranch, 137,) applications were made in December 1801, by Messrs Marbury and three other persons, to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a rele to Mr Madison, then Secretary of the United States, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue command ing him to cause to be delivered to them, respectively, their several commissions as justices of the peace in the District of Columbia. The application was founded on the following facts; Mr Adams, whilst President of the United States, and on the 2d of March 1801, had nominated the applicants to the Senate for the offices of justices of the peace in the District of Columbia; their nominations were confirmed the next day, and commissions were made out, signed by President Adams, sealed, and left in the Department of State; Mr Jefferson came intooffice a President the next day, and forbade their delivery, and they were accordingly withheld by Mr Madison. On the return of the rule to show cause, the counsel for the relators was heard ex parte, Mr Madison not appearing .-The case was disposed of and the application denied, on the ground that the Supreme Court of the United States had no authority to issue a writ of mandamus, except in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction; and that so much er of the Government. It is true that, within a few years, of the 13th section of the judiciary act of 1789, as purported to empower that Court to issue writs of mandamus "to persons holding office under the authority of the President of the United States," it merely intends to United States" in original cases, was unconstitutional and

The order of discussion adopted by the Chief Justice, was as follows:

11. Has the applicant a right to the commission he demands?
12. If he has a right, and that right has been violated, do the laws of his country afford him a remedy? "S. If they do shord bun a remedy, is it a mandamus issu-

These questions opened all the points in the case, and they are accordingly considered at large; but it is obvious, that only the remarks under the third head were necessary the system thus ordained by the Constitution, whatever diversity of opinion may have existed, or may yet exist, as to its expediency, cannot be varied or inay yet exist, as to its expediency, cannot be varied or interfered with passages quoted in the opinion referred to me, was wholly

by the Legislature or the Judiciary. It belongs to the extra judicial. Every topic embraced under these heads, stating several reasons, growing out of the limited jurisd. Court, but in the inferior courts. The fact that the case provious of the law under which the instruction was argued only on one side, must also be allowed to diminish, still more, the weight of these parts of the opinion; and then also it must be borne in mind, that general example in the instruction of the law under which the instruction is secretary of the Treasury had been issued, he concludes as follows:

"It might perhaps with propriety be added, that there does not be also it must be borne in mind, that general example is the instruction of the law under which the instruction is the instruction of the law under which the instruction is the instruction of the law under which the instruction is the instruction of the law under which the instruction is the instruction of the in

opinion in Marbury vs Madison, which explained, under the third head, the very ground on which the cause any relation to the other.

In the case of Cohens vs. the State of Virginia, (6, Wheaton, 264,) the counsel for the defendant in error quoted and relied on the same dicta of the Court in this

"It is a maxim not to be disregarded, that general expressions, in every opinion, are to be taken in connection with the case in which those expressions are used. If they go beyond the case, they may be respected but ought not to control the judy ment in a subsequent suit when the very point is presented for decision. The reason of this maxim is obvious. The question actually before the court is investigated with care, and considered in its full extent. Other principles which may serve to illustrate it, are considered in their relation to the case decided, but their possible bearing on all other cases is seldom completely investigated.

In the case of Marbury vs. Madison, the single question before the Court, so far as that case can be applied to this, was, whether the Legislature could give this Court original jurisdiction in a case in which the Constitution had clearly not given it, and in which no doubt respecting the construction of the arti-cle could possibly be raised. The Court decided and we think very properly, that the Legislature could not give original jurisdiction in such a case. But, in the reasoning of the Court in support of this decision, some expressions are used which go far beyond it."

He then explains the particular occasion of the dicta relied on, and the cases to which they were intended to apply, and proceeds as follows:

" Having such cases only in its view, the Court lays down a principle which is generally correct in terms much broader than the decision, and not only much broader than the reasoning with which that decision is supported, but in some instances contradictory to its principle."

He then states the construction given to the passages quoted, and the argument founded on it, and observes:

" To this construction the Court cannot give assent The general expressions in the case of Marbury v. Madison must be understood with the limitations which are given to them in this opinion; limitations which in no degree affect the decision in that case, or the tenor of its reasoning?

If the general expressions contained in the essential parts of the opinion, require to be thus limited, the like caution must be still more necessary, in considering the other parts. On perusing them with care, it will be found efore entering on the discussion of the remedy by madamus, the Chief Justice had decided that the appointments in question became complete by the signing and sealing of the commission; that the applicant had therefore a vested legal right to the office, and to the commission as the evidence of it, of which the Executive cannot deprive him; that the Secretary of State had received the and that he had no more right to withhold it than any

His reasoning in support of the remedy by mandamus depends entirely on the conclusion previously expressed, that the appointment was complete and the official power and agency of the President and Secretary of State in the matter at an end; and it was precisely on this point that President JEFFERSON dissented, in such strong terms, from the opinion of the Chief Justice. Speaking of this case, in a letter to Judge JOHNSON, (Jefferson's Correspondence, vol. 4, p 372,) he says:

"The commissions were signed and sealed by him (Mr AoAMS) but not delivered. I found them on the tible of the Department of State, on my entrance into office, and I for ade their
delivery Marbury, named in one of them, applied to the Su
preme Court for a mandamus to the Secretary of State, (Mr
MADISON) to deliver the commission intended for him. The
Court determined at once, that, being an original process, they
had no acquirement of it, and there the question before them was had no cognizance of it, and there the question before them was ended. But the Chief Justice went on to lay down what the law would be had they jurisdiction of the c se, to wit: that they should command the delivery. The object was clearly in they should command the delivery. The object was clearly to instruct any other court, having the jurisdiction, what they should do if Marbury should apply to them. Besid s the impropriety of this gratuitous interference, could anything exceed the perversion of I w? For if there is any principle of law never yet contradicted, it is that delivery is one of the e-sentials the validity of a deed. Although signed and sealed, long as it remains in the hands of the party himself, it long as it remains in the hinds of the party himself, it is not a deed, and can be made so only by its delivery. In the hands of a third pe son, it may be made an escrow. But whatever is in the executive offices is certainly deemed to be in the hands of the President, and in the case, was actually in my hands, because when I countermanded them, there was as yet no Secretary of State,'

The tone and language of this passage may be regretted; but it shows very plainly, when taken in connection with the opinion, the real point on which the controversy turn-

In this view of the case, it is manifest that the question now presented, to wit: whether a mandamus can be issued to the head of an executive department, commanding him to perform an executive act which has not yet been commenced? did not arise. The difference between this question and the question whether Congress can authorize the Judiciary to issue a mandamus to an executive officer, to compel the delivery of a paper in his possession, containing the evidence of a past executive act already fully per formed, is too obvious to need remark.

The limitations to which the obiter arguments in the case of Marbury vs. Madison are thus necessarily subject, rescue the present case from their influence, and supersede the necessity of a particular examination of any

There are, however, one or two remarks on the argument of Ghief Justice Marshall, which, as they may tend to elucidate the subject, and to prevent misapprehension, ought not to be omitted. He labors to prove that where a vested legal right has been violated by a public officer, or where a specific duty, on the performance of which individual rights depend, is a signed by law to an offi er, and he refuses to perform it, the individual who considers himself aggrieved has a right to resort to the laws of his country for a remedy, and that the conduct of the officer is liable to be judicially examined. This, if ever doubtful, is now too well settled to be di-puted. Actions of trespass, and other actions for damages, against collectors of the customs, officers of the army and navy, and other public functionaries, for official acts or omissions injurious to the vested rights of individuals, are of frequent occur ence; nd it is not to be doubted that through such actions, any officer of the Government, the President included, may be held responsible in damages for the violation of any vested legal right. But these actions are against the officer in his individual character, and do not imply any power in the judicial tribunals in which they may be prosecuted, to supervise and control in advance the official action of the officer. Such a power, however, is implied in the jurisdiction by mandamus; and its compatibility with the Gonstitution, when issued to an executive officer, for the purpose of compelling him to perform a specific executive duty, is a point not discussed, nor even touched, in the opinion; probably because it was supposed that if the appointment were regarded as complete, the point could not arise.

This subject was much considered in the year 1808, by tion was made by Messrs Gilchrist and others, to the Cir- tions-the last merely declaring that the law should con Carolina, for a rule on the Gollector of the peri of Charles- and no longer. The first section was in the following ton, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to words: him, commanding him to grant clearances for certain ships, detained by the collector, under constructions from master General; his powers and salary, and the compensations the Secretary of the Treasury, given under the embargo acts. The Collector appeared; showed cause by producing the Secretary's instructions, and submitted without argument to the decision of the Court. The judges being of opinion that the instructions were illegal, ordered a mandamus to be issued, commanding the Collector to grant clearances as applied for. President Jefferson, on hearing of these proceedings, referred the subject to the Attorney
General, Mr Rodney, who expressed a decided opinion
against the power of the Court to issue the writ. After

This act was continued in lorce by the acts of the gast of the february 20,1792, to the 1st of June 1792, when it gave place to the act of the 20th of February, 1792, "to establish the post office and post]

is therefore, open to discussion, not only in the Supreme tion of the courts of the United States, and the peculiar Court, but in the inferior courts. The fact that the case provious of the law under which the instructions of the

pressions are always to be taken in connection with the particular case in which these expressions are used.

Chief Justice Marshall, himself, has claimed the benefit of this latter rule, in reference even to that part of the states are the particular rule. In reference even to that part of the states are the particular rule. In reference even to that part of the states are the particular rule, in reference even to that part of the states are rule.

The courts are indubitably the source of legal redress for wrongs committed by mini-terial officers none of whom are above the law. The redress is to be administered by due and legal process in the ordinary way. For there appears to be material and obvious distinction between a course of process case of Marbury vs. Madison. In reply to the argument founded thereon, the Chief Justice observes:

ing which redresses a wrong committed by an executive officer, and an interposition by a mindatory writ taking the executive authority out of the hands of the President, and prescribing the course which he and the agents of any department must pursue. In one case, the executive is left free to act in his proper sphere, but it is held to strict responsibility; in the other all responsibility is taken away, and he acts agreeably to judicial mandate. Writs of this kind, if made applicable to offidietal mendste. Writs of this kind, if made applicable to officers indiscriminately, and acts pure y ministerial and executive in their nature, would necessarily have the effect of transferring the powers vested in one department to another department. If, in a case like the present, where the law vests a duty and a discretion in an executive officer, a court cannoonly administer red ess against the misuse of the authority but previously direct the use to be made of it, it would seek that under the name of a judicial power, an executive function is recessarily assumed, and that not, of the Constitution per that under the name of a judicial power, an executive function is necessarily assumed, and that part of the Constitution perhaps defeated, which makes it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. I do not see any clear limitation to this doctrine, which would prevent the courts from compelling by mandamus all the executive officers all subordinate to the President, at least, whether charged with legal duties in the Treasury or other department, to execute the same, according to the opinion of the Judiciary, and contrary to that of the Executive. And it is eviden, that the confusion arising will be greatly increased by the exercise of such a power, by a number of separate courts of legal jurisdiction whose proceedings would have complete and final effect, without an opportunity of control by the Supreme Court. So maout an opportunity of control by the Supreme Court. So many branches of the Judiciary, acting within their respective districts, their courses might be different; and different rules of action might be pre-cribed for the citizens of different States, instead of that unity of administration which the Constitution meant to secure, by placing the executive power for them all

What, too, becomes of the responsibility of the Executive to What, too, becomes of the responsibility of the Executive to the court of impeachment and of the nation? Is he to remain responsible for acts done by command of another department? or is the nation to lose the security of that responsibility altogether? From these, and o her considerations, were this branch of the subject to be pursued it might be inferred, that the Constitution of the United States, by the distribution of the powers of our Government to different departments, ascribing the executive duties to one, and the judiciary to another, controls any principles of the English law, which would authorise either to enter into the department of the other, to annul the powers of that other, and to assume the direction of its operapowers of that other, and to assume the direction of its opera-This opinion may be found at length in HALL's Ameri-

can Law Journal, (vol. i, p. 433,) and at page 440 of the same volume will be found a reply from Judge Johnson, who presided in the circuit court when the mandamus was issued. This paper embraces a full review of most of mission from the President for the use of the applicant; the objections of the Attorney General, but it by no means answers the argument just quoted. The submission of the collector and the District Attorney is relied on, as at least excusing the act of the court; and in the case of McIntyre vs. Wood, (7 Cranch, 504) it is expressly admitted by Judge JOHNSON himself that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, except that derived from the consent of the public officers. This is his language: "A case occurred some years since in the circuit court of South Carolina, the notoriety of which may apologize for

making an observation upon it here. It was a mandamus to a collector to grant a clearance, and unquestionably could not have been issued but upon a supposition inconsistent with the decision in this case. But that mandamus was issued upon the voluntary submission of the collector and the district attorney, and in order to extricate themselves from an embarrassment resulting from conflicting duties. Volenti non fit injuria."

As the Charleston case is the only one, prior to the present, in which a writ of mandamus has ever been acteatly issued by any of the courts of the United States to an executive officer, its history and result are interesting; and I am happy to find in them so decisive a corroboration of my own opinions.

5. But the ground is taken, in the opinion of the circuit ourt, that the relation of the Postmaster General to the President is very different from that of the other heads of Departments.

"They, (say the Court,) is the very terms by which their offices were created, and their duties defined, are to perform such duties and execute such orders as they shall be required to perform and execute execute by the President of the U.S. The Postmaster General, however, clearly bears no such relation to the President. We cannot find a word in the law under which he was appointed or in the various laws respecting the Post Office establishment, or in the Constitution of the United States, which intimates any connection between him and the President, or any authority in the President to prescribe his dulies of the constitution of the United States.

luties, or to control him in the exercise of his official functions. "It is true that he is appointed, and therefore may be renoved by the President. But the President, if he has the pour er to control him, can only do it through his fear of removal if he should to control him, no act done by him under that control could be thereby justified. The Postmaster General, in the exercise of the duties of his office, appears to be legally as independent of the President as the President is of him."

It was with great surprise that I perused this part of the opinion. The constitution assumes that certain executive departments will be created, but does not attempt to enumerate them; nor was any enumeration necessary, because the very nature of the functions assigned to any particular Department, would readily determine its true character. The whole business of the Post Office Department, and all the official duties of the Postmanster General as its head, are exclusively executive; and if the views of the Constitution above taken be correct, then, whatever may be the language of the acts of Congress respecting the Department, there exists a most intimate connextion etween the Pastmaster General and the President; and the latter has the same control over the exercise of his of ficial functions, when not prescribed by law, and is subject to the same obligation of taking care that all his duties are faithfully performed, which exist in respect to the other heads of Departments.

The passage above quoted is not less repugnant to the practical course of the Government.

One of the first official acts of President WASHINGTON, after entering on the Chief Magistracy, was to call on the then Postmaster General for an account of the state of his

"A perfect knowledge" (says his biographer) "of the antecedeat state of things being essential to a due administration of the executive department, its atta ament engaged the imme distention of the President; and he required the timmediate attention of the President; and he required the temporary heads of departments to prepare and by before him such statements and documents as woold give this information."— Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. II p 159. The form of this requisition will be found in the late col-

lection of his writings (vol. x, p 11;) and it will be seen by the note of the editor, Mr SPARKS, that it was address ed, among others, to EBENEZER HAZARD, the Post master General appointed by the Old Congress.

The first law concerning the Post Office Department, passed after the adoption of the constitution, was the act "for the temporary establishment of the Post Office," apone of my predecessors in office. In that year, an applica- proved September 22, 1789. It consisted of only two sec cuit Court of the United States for the District of South tinue in force until the end of the next session of Congress

"Be it enacted, &c. That ther shall be appointed a Post to the assistant or clerk and deputies which he may and the regulations of the Post Office shall be the san last were under the resolutions and ordinances of the late Con-tress. The Postmaster General to be subject to its direction of the President of the United States in performing the duties of his office, and in forming contracts for the transportation of the

This act was continued in force by the acts of August 4,

roads within the United States," which fully organized the department, and introduced numerous legal provisions for the government of its concerns.

Since 1792, the duties of the Postmaster General have been so far defined by law, as to leave little room for executive direction; and it was not until 1829, that he was regarded as a member of the President's cabinet. But that his office has always been treated by Congress, as well as by the President, as an executive department, 18 shown by the act of 1789, which left all its concerns to the direction of the President; by the act of 1792, and all the subsequent laws, which speak of it as a " department;" by the power of appointing postmasters vested by law from 1789 to 1836, in the Postmaster General alone, and still retained by him in all cases where the commissions of the postmaster are under \$1,000 -an arrangement palpably unconstitutional, unless the Postmaster General be the head of a department-by the practice of all those who have held the office of President, to require reports from, and to give directions to the Postmaster General; by the placing of the department on the same footing, in respect to salary and organization with the other great executive departments; and finally, by the introduction of its head into the cabinet council of the Pres-

The relation, then, of the Postmaster General to the President is the same as that of the other heads of departments. This relation does not authorize the President to give any direction to the Postmaster General contrary to the laws concerning the department, but it authorises and requires him to direct the faithful execution of those laws, and to take care that such directions be followed. And as the only coercive power with which the President is armed by the Constitution is the power of removal, it will be his duty to exercise that power, if he cannot otherwise secure, on the part of the Postmaster General, a faithful execution of the laws. Nor will acts done by the Postmaster General under the President's direction, be invalid, even though the judgment of the former be opposed to the uct, and he be induced, through fear of removal, to execute the President's direction. The defectiveness of the motive will not determine the legal character of the act; if it be within the power of the Department, and be conformable to law, it will still be valid. I think, therefore, that this officer is no more subject, in his official action, to the supervision and control of the Judiciary, than the head of any other executive department; and that the principles above stated, if sound in respect to any executive officer, must be admitted, when the subject shall be fully examined, to be equally applicable to him. On the other hand, the claim of judicial power is set up in the present case, in respect to the Postmaster General, involves the like claim over the official action of every other executive department, and therefore brings into discussion one of the most grave and important questions, which has yet arisen in the practical administration of the Government.

I am, sir, very very respectfully,

B. F. BUTLER.

HON. AMOS KENDALL, Postmaster General of the United States.

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice that new ready to see his friends. The house has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and neatly painted and papered. The furniture and bedding are new, and the accommodations in eyery respect are believed to be equal to any other Hotel in the city. No prins will be spared to furnish the table with every variety the market affords. Efforts will be made to furnish the table with the products of free labor, and provision will also be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious worship will be regularly maintained every day, and as far as possible to prevent, no company be received or hills will be estiled on the Sabbath. No smeking allowed. The Hotel will be kept entirely on the Temperance principles, and while not a particle of intoxicating liquor will be sold or used, it will be a quiet home for gestlemen travelling with their founilies, as well as for others. There are several suits of rooms for the accommodation of small families as permanent boarders Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day.

6m N. ROGERS MARLBORO' HOTEL.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.
No. 4 Washington street, Nantucket, Mass.
A. BULLA D., has taken the after the street with the intention of Receining a first rate flouse of Enwho visit the talant. From the experience he has had in this line of business he flatters himse f that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may bonor him with their patronage—a portion of which he respectfully solicits. He will accomin date steady Boarders, on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. The establishment contains a great number of public and

private pariors, and a reading room-is turnished throughout in elegant style, and provided with every accommodation for Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing

All Stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.

N. B .- Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnishe LYSANDER C. CLARK

Worcester, June 7, 1837. MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

No 95 NORTH SECOND STREET, PRILADELPHIA.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that having recently taken possession of the above establi-hment, which contains one hundred and twenty rooms, they are now prepared to give ample accommodation to all those who are disposed to favor them with their carrage.

The table will be furnished with the best the market at The Wines and Liquors also, will be of the best selections.

The sleeping apartments are airy, well lighted, and comfortably turnished.

Attentive and experienced waiters are employed, and the proprietors pledge themselves that nothing on their part shall be wanting to render this establishment every way worthy of

FERDINAND ROBERTS,

NATIONAL HOUSE.

Blackstone, corner of Cross street, Boston.

The sub-criberlate of the Yeoman House, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the above flouse in connexion with J. P. JONES; and bets will devote their best services to promote

The House is spacious and mostly new, containing about sixty apartments, together with a pleasant dining Hall and sitting rooms, all of which are newly furnished. The loca-tion of the National is pleasant and central, and the subscriber hepes to receive a continuance of that patronage hitherto s liberally bestowed. LEVI MOWER. mh22 copis copos if

No 24 Ann st, hend of Merchants Row, Boston.

The subscriber having bought out Mr Levi Mower, of the above house, has now opened the same for the reception of company.

This House is situated in the most central and business part

of the city, is handsomely flued up for the accommodation of gentlemen, who can be tornished with rooms and board, or board without rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Gentlemen visiting the city on business are respectfully in-

vited to call.

The bar will be furnished with choice liquors of all kinds.

The Subscriber will render every exertion and attentior to make this fluise worthy the patronage of his friends and the

public, of whom he solicits a share.

JOHN TILTON.

Part or the whole of a House containing eight rooms, with a wood shed, yard, hard and soft water. &c. within five misutes walk of the Post Office. Inquire at this office.

A large and convenient Hall, situate in Franklin Avenue. Apply at EDWARD D. SOHIER'S office, 27 State at.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

The convenient dwelling house No 4 Barton street now occupied by Mr James darnes. Possession may be hid on 1st July. Apply at the house or at No 11 Kilby st.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1837.

NOTICE, -A meeting of the D-mocratic County Committee of Suffo k, will be held at Concert Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. P. DUNBAR, Clairman.

S. J. THOMAS, Secretary.

Vituperations of the Atlas .- The course which the Atlas has lately pursued in regard to almost all the public men who are associated with the Administration arty, res hours? minds us of one of those blackguards whom we some-Atlas, that each of the victims of its phillippies would be marked by some peculiar characteristics of villany. But the pocket of any other manit is not so. The editors have collected together a mass of slang phrases and epithets, which they apply at random to each and all of the gentlemen of the opposite party, so that you can find nothing in their descriptions to distinguish one of the victims of their scandal from another. earth-all possessing an equal amount of the same kind of vices-and all equally distinguished by their want of the same kind of virtues and talents. We would advise our brethren of the Atlas, that if they mean to be believed, they must draw certain lines of distinction between the great men whom they scandalize; since all readers of common sense must know, that if the leaders of the Adminis tration party are all villains-they cannot, from the very nature of things, be all villains alike. There must necessarily be some difference both in the degree and in the kind of their wickedness.

A Good Example .- Messrs. Shepard and Mosely, two opposing candidates for Congress, in Craven District, North Carolina, manage their electioneering in a manner most commendable. As an instance. Mr. Mosely left home on an electioneering tour, and was taken sick by the way. A few hours afterward Mr. Shepard set out on the same route, and same business, but learning what had befallen his opponent, drove up to the negro but where that gentleman had been compelled to stop, and was at the pains to see him removed to a hospitable gentleman's house, where he was made comfortable. A narrow-minded man would have left an opposing candidate to get out of his difficulty the best way he could; and a pretty generous fellow, as the world goes, would have been content to remove his political foe to a place of comfort, and then ard, asking a fair field and no favor, scorned to take even this advantage, but returned home without canvassing .-"We presume," says the Newbern Spectator, "that Mr. Mosely would have acted with the same delicacy and good feeling if the case had been reversed; and we mention the party hostility is passing away."

Taking it Coolly .- We forwarded a bill to Brunswick. Maine, the other day, against B. H. Meeder, for the Statesman, which had been running for three years. Mr Meeder endorsed the following on the back of it, and then returned the bill:-

"No money-can't pay-will pay in work when in Boston-failed a long time ago-thought you'd heard of it am a real type sticker-any demands in that line?-Better stop the paper-can't pay the postage."

We dare say that the above is all true with one exception, viz: that he is "a real type sticker;" this must be fa'se, for no true descendant of Faust would be guilty of so mean an action of fraud; he's too much battered to stand with good type, and should have been thrown into the old shoe long ago.

We copy the following paragraph from the Providence Courier of yesterday. The numerous friends here atomate persons mentioned, will read the intelligence it contains with deep regret :-

Distressing Accident .- We learn that James Fraien, Esq. of this city, who left here with his lady some time since, for a visit to their friends in Connecticut, and from there to Saratoga Springs, while passing through the town the riders out, injuring Mr. Phalen but slightly: Mrs Poalen had her arm badly broken, and her head was shockingly bruised by the carriage wheel passing over it. We are happy to learn there are hopes of her recovery.

\$\$\mathbb{G} \tag{As we have had returned to us our Notes of all the Speakers' remarks made at the recent meeting of the Boston Young Men's Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Indians, except those in the hands of the brave Col Delenhehow, (and them we shall an toubtedly receive this morning) we can promise the publication of the entire proceedings, Speeches, Resolutions, Votes, &c., to-mor-

Mons. Poyen took our hint, and after operating upon the Editor of the New Bedford Mercury for twenty-four hours, (endeavoring to wake him up,) the Editor opened his eyes for a moment on Wednesday morning last, but, sad to relate, soon relapsed into that senseless state in which he has existed for so many years.

The Advantages of Matrimony .- According to the law of Texas, the heirs of the volunteers who fell at Goliad and Refugio are entitled to pretty handsome estates. If the deceased was a married man, his beirs are entitled to 5581 acres of land-if single, 2437-this comes very near making the wife the "better half" in a new sense.

Messrs. Langt n and O'Sullivan, who have for several years conducted The Metropolitan ne spaper with distinguished ability, have given up that paper to other hands. They ann unce that they are about commencing very shortly the publication of the United States Magazine and Domestic Review, which they have for some time contempla-

The Albany Argus declares itself in lavor of a General Bank Law, and expresses a belief that even a system of private banking, rightly restricted, and confined in its is-

Mr Sandford's connecti n with the Globe is thus announced in that paper of the 17th inst :-

"We have availed ourselves of the assistance of Mr SANDFORD, of New York, in conducting the Globe, and hope its patrons will find its columns more diversified and its interest increased.

A Fire broke out yesterday morning, at about half past 9 o'clock, at Russell's Glass House, South Boston. It was caused by a lot of coal, about 100 chaldrens, taking fire. It was extinguished in about two hours, by the ex- of the United States," is for sa e by Mr. Otis Clapp. ertions of Engine Company No. 17.

Such was the affection of Sir Walter Scott for his daughter, that he said, at her approaching union, "the man that marries that woman brings everlasting sunshine upon his house!"

(F A worthy and pious man said that he liked Dr. Lowell's short sermons so well that he could sit all day and hear them.

For the Boston Morning Post. " By Authority of the Standing Committee of the Board of Commissioners, of the associated banks in Bosston "-we find the following Report as carried up to within the last five date:-

four hundred and eighty one dollars."

of paper is now in circulation, if the banks are leagued His Honor Judge Thacher ordered the paper to be read, together to keep the bills of each other until the return may be made, and then when this is done scatter them among the community, before the lapse of twenty-four

A c we say the wiser for this report which has been times meet in the street, who bedaubs his victim with all published "By authority"? Are we to suppose that as kinds of scorribty, because he cannot bring against him large an amount of paper is held by the banks of each any particular charge. One might expect, if there was other's stamp, as there is in actual circulation? We any truth whatever in the calumnious a-sertions of the confess, we cannot see any difference whether a ten dollar bill is held in the draw of the cashier or may be in

If so we shall have the following result. Actual amount in circulation :-

Three million five hundred, and thirty eight thousand, nine hundred sixty two dollars-and to meet this we find of the first, viz : to cast odium on the Jurors for that deaccording to an authorised report, the trifling sum of nine cision by calling the curiosity of the Public to the publi-They are all the greatest vagabonds on the face of the hundred and firy ix thousand, seven hundred and thirty. cation of each of our names, one dollars, and eighty-seven cents. If the above supposition is erroneous, let those who have made the report have the goodness to correct it.

> Exhibition at the American Gallery .- The Confla. gration of the Royal Tar-Bonaparte crossing the Alps, &c. This exhibition should be witnessed by every one who has an hour to spare, for it needs only to be seen to be mitted, Whaley was attending divine service in the Cathadmired by all, and highly appreciated by those who have olic church." the slightest taste for the beauties of mechanical and scenic

The scene of the crossing of the Alps by Napoleon's troops, in which thirty thousand men are represented in the trial, by clear and unimpeachable testimony, that at the motion, is indeed beautiful. The dazzling rays of the sun, time of the fight at Prentice's wharf, he was in the Cathreflected from the icy cliffs; the motion of the nearly exhausted sol tiery, wending their way among precipices, ance, went down into Broad street to visit a friend, and glaciers and ravines, serve to impress the mind of the ob. as he was standing there upon the sidewalk, was knocked server with a just idea of the splendour of such a scens .-But the beauties of this scene fade from the memory as the first arraignment, and to this statement he has always adcurtain rises and discovers the burning Royal Tar; -the bered, and now adheres; nor was there any impeachment smoke and flames ascend obliquely to the left, in solemn grandeur, the beat rocks upon the foaming billows, and parts are occasionally caving in, and yielding to the devouring element, while the passengers and crew are seen hurrying to and fro amid the smoking ruins. The cutter which came to their rescue, is first seen sailing in the distance, and is afterwards seen nearer, as is also the small have pushed on to improve the occasion. But Mr. Shep- | hoat. Every thing is true to the life; the sailing of the cutter, the rowing of the boat, the motion and roar of the waves as they advance to the shore and recede again. In this Hon Court as may be thought proper to save them short, everything is in exact imitation of nature, and re- from like abuses in future, quires but a feeble effort of imagination to make the whole a scene of reality. There are also three paintings con lectfact as an evidence that the reign of vulgar and vindictive ed, which add greatly to the interest, although not of the largest dimensions. The whole forms a pleasing variety and everything is arranged with taste and convenience.

and your patronage will be deservedly bestowed.

A FRIEND TO GENIUS.

Most Horrible .- A woman gored to death by a Bully-We find the following in the Montreal Transcript. It relates to the death of a Mrs Young of Ormstown, on the Chateauguay River, Canada.

The unfortunate sufferer was, we understand, the widow of a farmer of that name, but continued to reside upon the land, and to derive from it such return as the industry and labor of berself and daught r could procure. She raised a bull calf, on account of his beauty, which, having been familiarized with his mistress ever since his birth, and having been always fed by her hand, displayed a natural attachment by no means displeasing to Mrs Young, whom he the charge preferred. followed about the farm like a dog. The animal is now a little more than two years old. Towards the end of last accompanied the cows to the l eek he had, as usual stead, and they were fastened in the Young and has dangless proceeded thither, to milk them. On entering the building the girl proceeded to the far end, to milk the cow fastened there, and the loose bull advanced with his u-ual familiarity to Mrs Young, who pushed him aside with the pail she carried in her hand. of Sheffield, Mass, both shafts of his chaise broke just immediately turned upon her, and with the first thrust of forward of the whipple tree; the fall of the carriage threw his horn penetrated the abdomen, and violently raising his head ripped her body in the most shocking manner.

He immediately fled to the yard carrying upon his horns a small fragment of the clothing, and a portion of the as an attorney, but you must suspend reporting till this afentrails of his victim; here he tossed and shook his head in a most frantic manner, and roaring, returned to make a second charge upon the hapless Mrs. Young By this time, however, the daughter had seized the pitchfork, with which sae galla tly faced the animal, and after a ong struggle, and two or three very successful stabs at the head of her antagonist, she fairly beat him from his purpose. Her first care was now her unfortunate mother. who, with such assistance as she could give, was with any answer at all. much difficulty removed to the dwelling house, where, after a night passed in inexplicable torture, she died the foi-

The Exploring Expedition .- We find the following ther allusion to the subject. remarks in the Milledgeville (Georgia) Recorder of Ju-

appointed to the command of one of the vessels of the exoring squadron, has, we regret to learn, requested to be relieved from his command

Circumstances the most untoward, seem to have attend- afternoon, for that purpose. d the whole progress of this exploring expedition, almost from its inception till the present moment. Indeed, even at this period, when the squadron has been pronounced prefer to reply. He then read as follows:ready for sea, and the public have expected that the next " To the Honorable Peter O. Thacher, intelligence in regard to it, would be an account of its departure, tresh difficulties have transpired, and new instructions issued from the Department, which, from their charperiod as indefiante as ever.

Jones, to command this expedition, seems to have been an unfortunate one, so far at least, as concerns himself and ness of feeling has been created by the rejection, on the part of Capt Jones, of some of the most meritorious officers in the service.

because it is understood that the refusal to accompany the the truth of them, except the fact that the paragraphs comsues to notes of \$50 and upwards, would not prove disad- expedition of our own gallant Tatnail, than whom a more accomplished officer belongs not to the Navy, has been induced by some discordancy between himself and the commodore. We regret deeply the loss the expedition will thority in this Court, to take any steps whatever, or make sustain by this event."

> An individual was robbed on landing from the steamboat at Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon, of \$1780, cut out or his coat pocket and carried off to some place at

> "Gouge's Inquiry i to the expediency of dispensing with bank agency and bank paper in the fiscal concerns

> Weeks, Jordan & Co., and Ous, Broaders & Co., have received Foster's re print of Blackwood's Magazine for April, and the last Knickerbocker.

We are sorry to see the attack of the Atlas upon Mr Henshaw followed so close by the Charlestown Com- ciency for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. mittee. Extremes meet sometimes.

The nomination of Gen. Marrison for the Presidency, in Ohio, bothers the whigs here.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

[Thursday, July 20, 1337.]

The First Traverse Jury versus The Reporter of the Boston Atlas - Soon after the opening of the Court, "Circulation, after deducting the bills of banks this morning, there was an extra judicial occurrence of held by each other. a very unusual character. S. D. Parker, Esq , District "One million, even hundred and sixty nine thousand, Attorney, for the County of Suffilk, stated to the Court How are we to know by this "Report," what amount for the purpose of having it communicated to the Court. and it was read, as follows :-

" Boston, July 20th, 1837.

S. D. Parker, Esq., Attorney, &c. Sir-The Members of the First Jury, for the present term of the Municipal Court, would respectfully represent through you to the Court, that they feel themselves aggrieved by some publications which have appeared in a Newspaper of this city called the Atlas, relative to their lecision in the case, Commonwealth vs. Whaley, and things connected therewith.

The first publication is in the paper of July 11th, which would have been well enough, but for the connexion with subsequent ones, which show very evidently the meaning

The second was in the Atlas of June 17th, on the verdict in the action Commonwealth vs. Gleason, Prime and Harrington. The objectional part is as follows, viz:-

" Nota Bene .- This is the same Jury which found Whaley, the Irishman, guilty of a riot at Prentice's wharf, notwit standing it was proved, by clear and unimpeached testimony, that at the time the supposed offence was com-

The third was in the Atlas of July 18th, and reads as

" Nota Bene .- This is the Prisoner who proved upon oliz church; that he left the church at the conclusion of down by a brick, and immediately arrested and carried off to prison. This statement he made at the time of his of the evidence which he produced on the trial to prove

The Jurors believe the foregoing statements to be gross and Base Libel; not only on themselves, but on this Court. And they have good reason to believe, that they were written by the Reporter for the Atlas, who has been favored with a seat on the floor of this House. [See

And they pray, that such measures may be adopted by

In behalf of the Jury.

Abner Bourne, Foreman.

Nota Bene .- As the person alluded to, made a voluntary declaration to the Jury, that he had avon a bet Go and see! The price required is but half the worth, of Ten Dollars upon another verdict, it is suggested, that

> Mr. Parker here stated that he had no further agency, or connexion with the paper just read, than as the organ of communication between the Jury and the Court, and that he had no motion to make in relation to it, whatever.

in the case of Whaley, he may not have been uninter-

His Honor then inquired if the Reporter referred to in the Document was present in Coart, whereupon Richard Hildreth, Esq. arose and stated that he was

the author of the Articles complained of by the Jury. The Court inquired if he had any answer to make to

Mr Hildreth replied that he should like to have a copy

The Court answered that he should be furnished with a copy, and time be allowed him to prepare his answer, but in the meantime he must be suspended from his seat in

Mr Hildreth.-I shall not leave my seat, or cease to report; and I also claim the right to be within the bar as an attorney, as well as a reporter.

The Court .- It is not intended to prevent your presence fair be inquired into.

Mr Hildreth .- I still claim the right.

The Court .- You must suspend reporting, Sir, until you have made your answer, and I will assign 12 o'clock this day, for the hearing of it.

Mr Hildreth .- I do not know yet, that I shall make

The Court made no reply to the last observation, nor did it pass any order suspending Mr Hildreth, who resumed his seat, and the trials proceeded, without any fur-

At 20 minutes after twelve, there was a short intermission between the trials, and Mr Hildreth announced to the "Our gallant fellow-citizen, Capt. TATNALL, of the Navy, who, it will be remembered by our readers, was plaint preferred by the Jury. The Court suggested, that he had better take further time to consider upon his answer, and proposed a postponement till four o'clock in the

Mr Hildreth said he was fully prepared, and would

Sir-Having examined the paper read to the Court this morning by the District Attorney, and finding it to be a acter, again postpone the sailing of the expedition to a mere letter to him, requesting him to lay the matters therein contained before the Court, which letter was read The selection of the Commodore, Capt. Ap Catesby to the Court, but without any motion whatever on the part of the said attorney, I do not think that respect for the associate officers of the squadron. Much impleasant- the Court, requires me to take any further notice of the

If there are any facts of any kind, alleged in the paper We particularly recur to this circumstance at present, aforesaid, I wish to be expressly understood, as denying plained of appeared in the Atlas newspaper. I must also be understood as wholly denying any jurisdiction or auany order of any kind upon the paper above referred to; and think myself at liberty to complain of the order of the Court, that I should put in my answer to a paper so utterly unsubstantial and informal, and it is only my respect for the Court, not any idea of any legal obligation on my part, that induces me to put in this answer.

RICHARD HILDRETH."

The Court, after hearing the answer read, again suggested to Mr Hildreth to take till four o'clock, to see if he would then adhere to it. Mr Hildreth declined the proposed extension of time.

The Court-Then let the answer be received, and we will assign the consideration of its character and suffi-

Mr Hildreth--1 shall be here, of course, as I regularly attend this court. The Court-In the meantime you must enter into a

recognizance in the sum of \$100, for your appearance in

Mr Parker-Mr Hildreth's personal recognizance will

Mr Hildreth-I decline entering into any recognizance, at all, and I have already said I shall be here. I resist giving such recognizance, because I know of no authority vested in this court to require a recognizance upon any statement not made under oath.

The Court insisted upon Mr Hildreth's personal rebe passed for his commitment.

J. C. Park advised Mr Hildreth not to submit. Mr Hildreth still objected, but finally said-" I will give my personal recognizance, with the express condition, that my protest against the Order be entered on the record, so that it shall appear that I gave my recognizance under duress, and to prevent being committed to prison.

The Court took no notice of Mr Hildreth's proposal to comply conditionally, and passed no order in relation to

Mr Parker, who seemed anxious to put a stop to this irregular interruption of the legitimate business of the Court—the trials pending--suggested to Mr Hildreth, that he might enter into his personal recognizance, and enter on the subject. his protest against it, afterwards.

Mr Hildreth assented, and the Court did not object .-Mr Hildreth then was recognized for his appearance, and, slaughter, a huge bull among the herd seemed to "smoke" at his instance. T. W. Phillips, Esq. the Clerk, en- their intentions, and determined upon a demurrer. Acdorsed on the back of the Recognizance the following fields, raging and roaring like mad. In the Third avenue

"Richard Hildreth, Esquire, acknowledged this to be his recognizance, but protested against the jurisdiction | ing on, nothing daunted by the missiles thrown at bim, till and power of the Court in this respect, and that he recognized only to avoid imprisonment."

NOTE .- [" Favored with a seat on the floor of the

House."]-We are not called upon to interfere in the dif- at the bottom. People should be careful how they hand ficulty between the First Jury and the Reporter of the the horns of a ball, or pluck the beard of a lion. - N. Y. Atlas, whose avowed opinion respecting the verdict against Whaley is the reverse of our own; but the above-quoted sentence from the Jury's letter, strikes us as somewhat arrogant. Who is "favored with a seat," but the public, who have a right to know, through the medium of competent and fair Reporters, the nature of the business transacted in our Judicial Courts, and the manner in which it is transacted. Is it a matter of "favor," that the supervision of public opinion may be brought to bear upon judicial proceedings, through newspaper reports? Shall Senates and other Halls of Legislation, whether in the capital of the Union, or the domestic Legislatures throughout the Union, assign desks and all other fitting accommodations to enable Reporters to communicate to the public the speeches, or reasons of Legislators, in favor of the enactment of laws, and then it be a matter of "favor" for a Reporter to have a seat in the Courts, that he may inform the same public how they are administered? Is it to be answered that the newspaper reports are not always correct? Undoubtedly R-porters are not always infallible. and inadvertently fall into unpleasant errors, occasionally; but are the notes of the Judges always correct? Are they ever so correct and full, as those taken by experienced Reporters? Do Judges always remember what they say in their charges to juries? Do counsellors always remember what they say in the heat of their arguments? Do witnesses always say what they mean on the stand, or remember what they swear to, in an unguarded moment, after they leave it? Do not all the parties here referred to, often say things, which they would give worlds to keep out of print, and when they see it there, find no other resource but to raise the "hue and cry" of falsehood of

Again, as to the right of commenting in a newspaper upon the action of any branch of the Judicial Department. What peculiar sanctity is there in the office of either a Judge or Juror, that his official conduct may not be scrutinized? Are not these functionaries men, of like passions as ourselves? And is there any department of the Government, which possesses more power to do wrong to the rights and liberties of the citizens? Has it not the very issues of life and death in its hands? And shall not the public possess the amplest means of knowing how this tremendous power is exercised? Whether in Justice and Mercy; or Caprice and Cruelty?

REPORTER B. M. Post. P. S .- It gives us pleasure to remark, that Mr Parker, the same d sease. Attorney for the Commonwealth, and Mr T. W. Phillips. the Clerk, have ever extended to us every facility for reporting within their power to afford .- REP.

The Drakes .- The jury came into court yesterday, and | Boston Packet, Gunnison, Portsmouth stated that there was vo probability of their agreeing on a verdict in the case of the Drakes, and the papers were taken back. A second trial was then assigned for the next term.

From South America .- The Argentine Republic has issued a formal declaration of war against Bolivia and Peru, or rath r against General Santa Cruz, styled tho Protector of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation.

In the Packet of May 6, we find an abstract of the proceedings instituted against the Brazilian brig Eloisa, which was seized by the authorities in June, 1836, when on the point of sailing ostensibly for the Cape of Good Hope, but as was suspected, for the coast of Africa, to engage in the slav trade. This suspicion proved to be correct, and the brig has been confiscated, with all her cargo and equipment. The attention of the government was first directed to the Eloisa by the British minister who has written to General Rosas a letter of thanks for his proposition of Pastora, fin do, for Maracaibo. General Rosas a letter of thanks for his prompt interposition.

From Montevideo .- The intelligence from the Oriental Republic is interesting also. The standard of revolt has been again unfuried, and the territory of the republic again invaded by Don Fructuoso Rivera, in conjunction tanzas for Hamburg. with a band of foreigners.

We have no particular information as to the movements of Rivera, farther than that he was advancing in hostile guise, at the head of a considerable force.

From Rio Grande.-The cause of the republicans or insurgents in this province, appears to be rapidly gaining ground. The troops of the Brazilian government, latest date, were in possession only of the towns of Rio Grande and Puerto Allegre-and in these they were in daily expectation of being besieged by their enemies.—
Bentos Manuel had joined the latter, and proposed the election of a president for a new republic.

Bentos Manuel, whose delection we have noted above, was the most influential personage attached to the imperial cause. We may expect soon to hear that the independence of Rio Grande is firmly established.—N. York Commercial Advertiser.

The Express Mail brings N. Orleans dates to the 12th

inst. Mobile to the 13th, Savannah to the 14th, Charleston and Augusta to the 15th.

days from Metamoras, with \$30,000 in specie. Captain Wheelwright and his surgeon, late of the Texian schr. Independence, (captured) had made his escape. The notorious Capt. Thompson, of the Mexican Navy,

had disappeared, and was supposed to have gone over to the Textans. No news from Florida.

Grops at the South promise finely. They will be nearly doubled compared with last reason.

Gov. Tacon, of Havana, has imprisoned the crew of the brig Midas, of Baltimore, on suspicion of having stolen \$10,000 in specie from the cabia, when they were all on

W- No alteration in the list of Banks not received to the Suffolk Bank.

The Launch.-The Pennsylvania made her first dip on Tuesday, according to order. An immense multitude assembled to behold her first appearance on any water; the sum total of eyes that looked upon the scene being estimated at about a hundred thousand pairs. The Delaware was througed with vessels of all descriptions, from a ship o a clam boat-and all of them were loaded with "live o a clam boat—and all of them.

Inmber." The shores were also covered with special rs,
Inchesignal guns that announced "all ready" were fired at a quarter past cognizance, and said that unless he did so, an order should two P. M, and at half past two the big ship made her plunge. Multitudes of guns were then let off, and the people shouted with all their might; nobody was hurtso far as we have heard-and if any accidents occurred, the tidings thereof have not reached this city. Particulars hereafter .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

A large number of citizens left their names with the Chief Engineer yesterday, for the purpose of forming temporary engine companies until the new organization can be perfected. The meetings at the Engine Houses were well attended last evening. It is the imperative duty of every man to sustain the City Authorities in a just and firm administration of the laws, and all such will rejoice in the general sentiment which pervades the community

Taking the bull by the horns .- On Sunday afternoon as several butchers were driving some cattle into town for a man had the temerity to undertake heading him, thinking to turn his course; but the furious beast came thundercoming to where his enemy was posted, at the summit of a high bank, he made a sudden plunge, took him fairly between his horns and tossed him into the air. Fortunately his descent was relieved by the hill side, down which the adventurer made three or four somerses, landing unhart

AUCTION DUTY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

Treasury Office, July 19th, 1837.} Auctioneers are reminded that the sixty days allowe law, for the settlement of their semi-annual accounts at this office, will expire on the 31st of the present month.

jy20 ept31 DAVID WILDER, Treasurer.

FIREMEN. WARD 7-For the Supremacy of the Laws.—Mem. bers of Tremont Fire Co. of Ward 7-past, present, and honorary—and others favorable to the maintenance of a Fire De. partment, are requested to meet at the Room of the Ca ny, Court Square, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. jy21

LAFAYETTEE, NO. 18 .- The gentlemen belo g. ing to Engine Company No 18, are requested to meet at the House, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, precisely, for drill,

Per order,

W. H. FOSTER, Foreman. Per order, C. F. Baxter, Clerk.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev Mr Streeter, Mr John F Lightots to Miss Mary Elizabeth S Pierce. Mr James S Sprague to Miss Betsy Fowler. Thur day morning, Mr John Joseph May to Miss Caroline Simpkins Danforth.

In this city, Miss Catherine Byles, 85. On Tuesday, Mr George P Wheeler, of the firm of Charles

At Billerica, on the 17th inst. Mrs Mary, wife of Patrick Mc-IMPORTATIONS.

MATANZAS. Brig John & Edward—363 hhds 6 tes 4 bbls tol sses, 30 hhds 2 bbls suga, 143 bags coffee, 24,000 cigars. SYDNEY. Brig Gen Balivar—186 chal coal. SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1937.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

ARRIVED. Brig John & Edward, Gordon, Matanzas, 4th inst. Sailed in

co with bark Binney, for Hamburg. Left ship Ariosto Black-ler, wig ft : bark Wm Smith, unc ; brig McLellan, Barker, disg.

Sailed 3d, Mary, Gordon, Boston.

Brig Gen Bolivar, Nason, Sydney, 12.

Sch Sarah Lavinia, Bartoli, Philadelphia.

Sch Susannah, Fost r, Philadelphia. Sch Lion, Baxter, Philadelphia. Sch John M. Clayton, Coverdale, Pl Sch Reeside, Sherwood, New York

Sch Splenidd, Patterson, New York. Sch Everlina, Knights, Portland.

BELOW, U S sloop of war Lexington, fm Portsmouth; brig AT QUARANTINE, ship New England Grozier from Liver-

pool, May 27, with salt to Fiske & Bridge. -amuel B. Foste, of Brewer, Me. died on the 12th inst of the small pox, and one of her men has been landed at the hospital, sick with

CLEARED. Ships ('imber, (Danish) Maag, Buenos Ayres; Ohio, Stephen Cutter, New Orleans; brigs Thoosa, Powers, Havana; Sylph, Atkins, Philadelphia; schs Baltic, Hinckley, Albany; Sally Hope Crowell, Providence; sloops Leader, Norton, Castine;

The pilot boat Hornet, Hunt, from Boston, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, on a peasure excursion, was at Ruyker's Island, below New York, on Wednesday.

FOREIGN PORTS

At Calcutta, about Feb 22 or 23, [by the Washington, at Philadelphia, ships Wm Gray. Bartoll, and Wm Goddard, Smith, for Boston; Hercules, Rand, New York; and others as reported by the Freik Warren, arr at this port 18th ult.

At Madras March 23, ship Sa acen, just arr fm Boston.

At Guayaquil March 31, Wareham, Game for Cadiz, 1dz.

At Banna Aves May 23, Olumbia, for Horana did a bark

At Buenos Ayres, May 28, Olymbia, for Havana ldg; bark Charles, just arr fm Salem. Sailed 25th, Gen Stark, Payne, Sai ed fm Rio Nunez, Africa, June 11, Baltimore, Cheesebo.

At Havana, 4th inst, Flora, Eldridge, ldg for Boston, to sail At Curacoa, 2d inst, Virginia Packet, fm and for Havana, 2

At Matamoras, July 1, brig Henry, sch Dresden, and others. SPOKEN. July 4, off Sand Key, sch Orbit, 27 days fin Toba co, for New York.
July 12, lat 35 20, lon 72 20, bark Binney, Hopkins, fm Ma-

ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c. SALEM, July 18-Sailed Sactolus, Holmes, Cayenne. 19tu-Arr Western Trader, New York, via Boston. Sailed

Waverly, Ward, Antwerp; Emerald, Pictou.
PORTLAND, July 10—Sailed Emerald, Tampa Bay.
BANGOR, July 15—Arr Monadn ck, Beston; Kathadin, do;
Charl tte, Rose, and Thomas, do; Sailed 16th, Medomak, do.
NEW BEDFORD, July 19—Sailed Stephania, Bourne, fm

PROVIDENCE, July 19-Below, brig Romulus, Waithman, NEWPORT, July 17—Cld Concord, Carr, Cardenas.
FALL RIVER, July 18—Arr sch ———, (-uppused Eolus)

SAG HARBOR, July 14-Sailed Columbia, Hedges, whaling;

19th -Arr Brutus, Adans, Buenos Ayres May 3), mouth of river 2d June; Transit, Thomas, Rio Nunez, Africa, 31; Veto

on and Augusta to the 15th.

The schr Gamanche had arrived at N. Orleans in 9 Cld President Chadwick, London; Aandlemattchupev, and by Storm Metamoras, with \$30,000 in specie. Captain

Vivelwright and his save \$30,000 in specie. Captain

PHILADELPHIA, July 18-Arr Meridian, Wareham. Cld Pennsylvania, Naylor, Gibraltar; Swan, i Idridge, New York, Arr Washington, Taylor, Calcuta, Sand Heads 3d, & Madras 25d March; Columbia Shaw, Eastport; Susan, Tilden, Cura-

coa Cld Algonquin, Turley, Liverpool; Tom, Hords, St Croix-ALEXANDRIA, July 17—Arr Lavinia, Nixon, Boston. CHARLESTON, July 15—Cld Emperor, Chaffe, Havre. SAVANNAH, July 14—Arr Moctezuma, New York; Sea Island Morgan, Boston. Sailed Monticello, Havre; Ceres, Marselles.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11-Arr Camanche, Matamoras ; Robt Center, im Franklin, Attakappas. Cld Eveline Richards Cld 8th, Opelousas, Collins, Baltimore; 9th, Oscar, Matamoras.

ONEY TO LOAN, in large or small sums, by U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square. istf my18

The spl-ndid Steamer GENERAL LINCOLN, Captain George Beal, will make Two Excurtions a day to HINGHAM, during this week.

Leave Hingham. At 9t o'clock, A. M. At 11 o'clock, Fare 25 cents each way, or 50 cents for the Excursion.

RAIL ROAD LINE-FOR NEW YORK. (EEE)

The elegant and swift steamer NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Child, will leave Providence THIS DAY, July 21 at 40'clock, P.M.

The MASSACHUSETTS will leave Tomorrow.

For further information, inquire of R. L. PORTER, 47



The Steamboat PORTSMOUTH, in consequence of having broken one of her Cranks will be detained a few days, until a new one can be recovered. Due notice will be given consequence of having broken one of her Cranks will be detained a procured. Due notice will be given when she is ready to resume her trips.

THOMAS HOWES, Master.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.-REGULAR LINE On Saturday. The superior Packet Schooner STRANGER, N Pearse, Master, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to BANGS & ALLCOTT, 15 Long wharf, or

Master on board, opposite, North side FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

The fast sailing copper fastened Brig ALEXANDRIA, Capt Cavel, is loading at India wharf, having part of her freight engaged will have immediate dispatch. For treight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

The Brig OSWEGO, 134 tons, Coppered and Coper. fastened, less than 4 years old—a prime vessel: nd in complete order for any voyage. Apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, No 21 Commercial wharf. istf my3

WHALE SHIP FOR SALE.

The coppered and copper factened ship ADELINE,
329 tons burthen, carries 2800 bbls oil, built in 1825,
with all her whaling apparatus—\$0,000 galls Oil Casks, &c. as she came from sea. The ship can be made rea , for sea at a very low cest and presents a very good opportunity for purchasers—for further particulars apply to F. E. W(1/1 E, No 22)

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House No 6 Sewall place, leading from Milk st, being a first rate modern built brick house, containing two parlors with folding doors, six chambers, kitchen, washroom, &c., &c.—a very desirable dwell ng house for a small family, in the centre of business, or sale or to be let to a good tenant. Apply to HENRY GREENOUGH, 40 India wharf. epistf

The A 1 coppered copper fastened and fast sailing schr WAVERLY. of Baltimore of 149 tons or 1100 barrels burthen, is in prime order, and ready for business. Apply to P S. SHELTON, 44 India wharf.

FREIGHT WANTED FOR HAVANA AND
MOBILE.

Any person having freight for the above ports, will please call at 46 Central wharf, and leave their orders.

B. SEXTON.

If jy21

WANTED TO CHARTER

Two good vessels of 100 to 140 tons. Enquire at 46

Central wharf. CHAS. B. SEXTON. If jy21

TO LET,

3 brick dwelling houses in the West part of the city.

Apply to G. T. WINTHROP, No 17 Court street,

istf

TO LET.

The Chambers of Warehouse 61 Water street, now occupied by 5. F. Barry. Apply at 11 Kilby street. 3wis3os

Two convenient and pleasant Counting Rooms, at No 70 Long wharf. Also, two lefts for storage. Apply to E. M. HOWE, on the premises.

TO LET.

A brick house situated in Summer street, four stories ligh, and very convenient. Also—for sale, the Parlor forniture of said house. Also—to let a house in Bulfinch st. Inquire of CHAS, HOOD.

Interpretation of CHAS, HOOD.

COT ON FACTORY FOR SAL

The New Ipswich Water Loom Factory, a unted in New Ipswich, N. H. the first privilege on Souhegan River, 50 miles from Boston and 30 from Lowell, in a delight-

speeders, lapper picker, willow, 3 dressers, 2 warpers, &c, continue through the next week. The price will be marked on each article complete for manufacturing.

torges-1 Blacksmith's shop-1 large Bobbing Will-wood and waste house-150 acres of land, 60 of which is heavily wood-

I brick and 6 large wooden 2 story houses-12 1 story do-a number of barns—Engine and house, &c.
The above property must be seld immediately to settle an

estate, and is a superior opportunity for investment, or for mechanics who wish to build machinery, and carry on the business of manufacturing-the payment will be easy with satis-Apply to Isauc Parker, 74 Water street, Geo. Barrett, 22

Broad street, Eoston, (where the quality of the goods may be seen) or William Ainsworth, Esq. near the premises.

18AAC PARKER,
WILLIA AINSWORTH,
GEO. BARRETT,
18AAC TREEC

is T& Ftf A new modern built, and very pleasantly located dwelling house, with garden—situated near the corner of Norfolk and Anburn streets, in Roxbury, now o cupied—pos-ession may be had immediately. JOHN I. SPEAR, 1921 4w

A new brick house in the west part of the city. JNO.

I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. 1.v jy21 A small house in Vine street. Apply to the subscriber in Joy's Building, 81 Washington street.

A. COTTING. epislw LACKWOOD MAGAZINE, for April, is this and day published, at 147 Weshington street, and is one of the most agreeable numbers of this clever work, which has been

issued for a long time—read the article on The Whigs—The Radicals—The Middle Classes—and The People. OTIS, BROADERS & CO., New England Agents. NO 2. for July. April, May, and June. OTIS, BROADERS

ble lot of Land, being No 3, on Benning:on street, 100 by 100, containing 1000 square feet. Terms liberal apply to jy21 3w WHITWELL, BOND, & CO.

LOTHING AT WHOLESALE -A complete assortment of Ready Mude Clothing of every description constantly on hand, and for sale on favorable terms by RUFUS C. KEMP, Nos 10 and 12 Water street.

ALDIES SELECT LIBRARY, Part 2, No.3, is this day published at 147 Washington street, continuing 'Crichton," OTIS, BROADERS & CO. jy21

CASKS HIDRAULIC CEMEN & of first quality-just received and for sale by GEORGE W TYLER, No 42 Commercial street.

partly seasoned, for sale. Apply to WM. ATO -CO, at their whari naar Warren Bridge. epistf jy21

OTIC 8. The subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by I. & D. GREEN, No. 4. Market Square, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c. which he will sell as low as can be obtained elsewhere

IV 21

WINSLOW AMES. WINSLOW AMES.

ing a stock of Chairs, also plain Secretaries, Bureaus, &c. which they cannot now dispose of can hear of an opportunity to shirt be supposed. tueity to ship them at good advantage. Inquire at 46 Wharf jy21 Iw C. B. SEXT C. B. SEXTON.

COOKE'S SPLENDID EQUESTRIAN ES-LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

> THIS EVENING, July 21, For the Scuefit of Miss COOKE.

Mr Cooks, Preprietor, with a truly grateful sense of obligation to the public of Boston for their generous patrowage, and for the many distinguished marks of private friendship with which he has fisen honored, respectfully amountees this [Friday] evening as positively the last performance but two. For particulars, see large bills.

uly 21 at 40'clock, P. M.

The Last Afternoon Performance will take place at 3 o'clock, on Satu day, July 22,

Doors open at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ —performances begin at  $\frac{1}{2}$  pass 7. Prices—Boxes 75 cents; Pit 25 cents.

GRAND MECHANICAL DIORAMAS, AT
THE AMERICAN GALLERY.

"HE Configration of the ROYAL TAR; Bonnparte crossing the Alps, and three paintings—A Street in Jerusalem, commonly termed the Vin Dolorosa or Street of Grief through which thrist was led, after being bound by the Jews and delivered to Pontius Pilate — Mat. XXVII—2.

The Interior of the Cathedral of Burgos, Spain, and a Spanish Sea View—Font Arabia.

The American Gallery, head of Summer street, which has

The American Gallery, hend of Summer street, which has been fitted up in a superior style, both for convenience and

been fitted up in a superior style, both for convenience and splendor of arrangement, will be open on Wednesday Evening. July 12th, for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, and continue open every evening until further notice, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) This Exhibition has been received with universal approbation, and a decided preference has been given it to Maelzel's celebrated Moscow. (See opinions

of the press)

37 Price of Tickets, in conformity with the times. May be had at the Gallery, fr m 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., and in the evening—p ice 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, commencing at ‡ past 8, precisely. epistf

PANORAMAS

JERUSALEM AND NIAGARA FALLS,
ARE OPEN FROM 8 O'CLOCK TILL DUSK,
In the new Circular Building, Charles street, near the Providence Railroad Depot.

THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY do hereby give notice, that their Capital Stock now invested

that they continue to insure on Marinerisks, agains the perils of the SEA—and on buildings and merchandise, against the hazard of FIRE, not exceeding \$20,000 on any one risk.

JOHN K. SIMPSON, President

LOUN STEVENS, Secretary

1811 m 4 JOHN STEVENS, Secretary

THE TREMONT INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that their Capital Stock is \$200 000.

all of which is invested according to Law; and that they continue to insure on Marine Risks, against the perils of the Seas—and on Buildings and Merchandize, against the hazard of Pire, notexceeding \$20,000 on any one risk.

J. BINNEY, President

TIRE INSURANCE .- The Charlestown Mutual Fire Insurance Company hereby give notice that having complied with the requirements of their act of incorporation, they are now ready to make Insurance upon buildings, at their office, No 40 Main street. CH'S. THOMPSON, Pres. WM. SAWYER, Secretary. Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1337.

DEM OVAL. - The Firemen's Insurance Company have removed to office No 75 State street corner of Kilby st. 182W

ANSFIELD MINING COMPANY.—The Stockholders of the Mansfield Mining Company, are hereby notified that a third assessment of two dollars per share, was laid upon the capital stock of said company, on the istf 20. Court street.

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.—
Agreeably to a vo'e of the Directors, 'he third instalment of ten dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of said Corporation must be pile into the Treasury on or before the 20th day of August next. The certificates of stock should be presented when the instalments are paid.

By order of the Directors,
CHAS. J. FOX, Treasurer,

of N. & L. R. R. Corporation.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING, The New Ipswich Water Loom Factory, a uated in River, 50 miles from Boston and 30 from Lowell, in a delight-ful village.

At 15 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST. And Commodition stone store corner of Essex and Washington streets, next door to Bowditch and Cummings formerly occupied by S. A. Peirce, as a Crockery Water ful village.

The property consists of an excellent privilege, with stone dam, a brick Mill 3 stories high, 84 by 40 feet geering &complete, in which is a Machine Shop, with lathes, tools, &c. sufficient for employment of 20 or 30 hands in building mach nery. Also, 24 frames, 1536 new and 2 do 123 old spindles, 40 looms, 34 cards, 4 drawing frames, 2 double and 3 single speeders, lapper picker, willow, 3 dressers, 2 warners, &c. Continue through the commence on Saterday morning, July 15, and commence the commence on Saterday morning, July 15, and AT 15 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.

The Mill which is in operation, turns out about 1600 yards of superior heavy brown 4-4 sheeting per day.

One brick Trip-hammer Shop and Tools, 2 hammers and 3 much less than has ever before been offered in this City.

BOOTS AND SHOES-CHEAP FOR CASH. AT NO. 8 BLACKSTONE STREET. TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.

pairs Men's Cowhide Boots—500 do do Buckskin Shoes.

1000 do do Heeled and Dancing Pumps.

4000 do Ladies' Fr. Sewrounds—Kid, &L'r.

4000 do do Kid spring Slips, &c. &c. &c.

Also—A good assortment of Shoe Stock and Trimmings.

OFICE.—The copartneship heretofore existing under the firm of TILESTON & KEMP, is dissolved by the death of the senior partner. The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

RUFUS C. KEMP.

184W [632]

SUPERIOR MARSALA MADEIRA WINE. 3 ( pipes ) Superior Marsala Wine, Colli brand, ship Rambler's cargo, entitled to debenture.

de do do brig Florida's cargo. 11 hhds do brig Champion's cargo. sale by HENRY GREENOUGH or ALFRED GREEN OUGII, 40 India whart

REMOVAL.
WENRY RICE & CO. have removed to No 63 Milk street, ap stairs, 3d door west of Kilby street.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

HENRY RICE & CO. have received an extensive assortment of British, French and American Dry Goods, which they offer for side on tavorable terms at No — Milk street, up taken Sd door weet of Killys et

DLANEI'S FURNACE, for warming buildings,—
D The subscriber respectfully offers the above article as superior to any thing of the kind now in use. He has liberty to refer to the following gentlemen who have had them in use the past winter:—Thadeus Nichols, Wm. W. Clapp, Nath'l. Greene, Josiah Bumstead, Josiah Stedman, Marshal P. Wilder, Wm. S. White, For sale at the Grate Manufactory, No 102 Court street.

[612] 1817 BENJ BLANEY.

RUGS.—Carbonate Ammonia—English Valerian—Windson Scan—Sulphete Out Windsor Soap—Sulphate Quinne Syanges—together with a large assortment of English Drugs just landing and fer sale by LEWIS & CO. 118 State street.

TO INVALIDS!!—MRS MOTT, and the MISSES HUNT, Fem he Physicians, would respectfully give notice to the ladies of Boston and vicinity, that they still continue to attend to all diseases incident to the Female frame. their residence No 1 Spring street, corner of Leverett st. Boston. Diseases of children particularly attended to. The patent Medicated Champoo Baths will be admin stered to ladies at any hour of the day. Hours for seeing patients,

from 9 in the morning until 6 in the evenrng. COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—The subscribe. respectfully informs the public that he has been appointed Commissioner for Massachusetts, to take acknowtedgements and proof of the execution of Feeds, &c, and Contraits under Seal, to be used or recorded in the State of Maine. Apply at the Commonwealth Bank Boston.

June 21, 1837 istawam CHARLES HOOD.

ureaus, opportant the eby given that I have appointed Messrs D. Safford entral & Co. agents for the Sale of my PATENT COMBINATION LOCKS in and for the State of Massachusetts.

HENSHAW. WARD & CO.

DRUGS, PAINTS, DVE STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRU-MENTS, &c. NO. 36, INDIA STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

GOODS MISSING .- Missing from our Auction Room supposed to have been sold and delivered but not charged, 2 acs 4.4 Straw Matring. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received. J M. ALLEN & GO.

NEW A CTION COMMISSION STORE.
No 52 Ann street, in the brick block nearly opposite Merchants' Row The subscriber would respectfully represent to his triends and the public, that he has obtained licence to sell by Auction, and will sell at the above place, where he will gratefully receive consignments of any description of property, to sell by Auction or at Private Sale, and respectfully solicits, and will promptly aftend to our door sale of any description. He hopes by a faithful discharge of his duty to re-ceive as well as merit, the patroage of his friends and the public.

J. L. HERRICK, Auct'r. (L) Cash advanced on property left for positive sale.

BY WHITWELL, BOND & CO.

MANUFACTURING STOCK. Tomorrow at 11 o'clock, at office. 10 shares Nashoa Manufacturing Co. ENGLISH IRON CHEST

Tomorrow, at 11 G'clock, at office. An English iron chest, weighing 240 ibs.

WINDOW BLINDS. 300 fine green Canton window blinds, 38 by 72 and 42 by 80 150 prime Westphalta hams. -2 cases white Pongees, imported in ship Henry Ew-

1200 ps Madriasgue grass cloth-to close an account

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM.
Office corner of Milk and Federal ste

OH, PAINTINGS

This day at 11 o'clock, In Corinthan Hall, entrance from Milk street. 18 Oil Paintings, (marine views) recently fluished by an ar-OARPETINGS AND RUGS. TABER & SMITH tist of this city—comprising vi ws in Boston harber and vi-vals from Liverpool,—

tist of this city—comprising vi ws in Boston harber and vi-city—views on the coast of Maine—England—France, &c.

They may be examined on the day before the sale.

> Temorries at 3 o'clock, at office.
>
> A variety of good furniture among which area set of mahy dining tables—p introke and rard do—soft—fancy and common clairs—an eight day clock—locking glasses—astral and centre lamps—mahy bureans—bed-teads—beds and bedding suit of window cortains-wash and light stands-and a variety of kitcheo furni ure, &c.
> 20 C anton luside window blinds—several good pictures.

An excellent upright plane forte, made by 8 odart, of Lonon, of superior tone and in good order, suitable for a choir or sunday school.

a valuable double gun, Paris made, the property of a well known sportsman-1 large mahy refrig cator.

> BY F. E. WHITE. DA MAGED HAY & CORN. This day at 11 o'clock.
>
> At Towne's wharf, North end.
>
> For account of whom it may concern.

20 bundles bay-50 bush corn, part of the cargo of ship

LIVERPOOL SALT. At the end of India whart, on board ship Unicorn. 800 hhds coarse Liverpool salt. ORRELL COAL.

Tomorrow at 1 o'clock. In Liberty square. 150 cha drons superior Orrell Coal, on hoard ship Unicorn, from Liverpool, particularly selected for this market.

BY DANIES. HERNE. CLOTHING, &c.

Tomorrow at 9 o'clock, at office.

I shall sell a large and general assortment of new and second hand clothing—consisting of dress and trock coats—jackets—vests of pantaloons—shirts and or overs—over hands boots and shoes—hats—caps—gloves—locks—hose—suspenders and numerous other articles. Also-a number of good watches-lot of jewelry, &c.

CONSTABLE'S SALE. Taken on execution and will be sold at public auction. On Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock at office. 2 hand carts and 2 hand sleds.

By order of Jabez Pratt, Constable.

BY J. A. NOBLE. Since 1 11 ashingten street. SALES EVERY EVENING. SALES EVERY EVENING.

A good collection of variable Books, comprising a general assortment of standard and retractive was worse, in the various dope towns of literature, many of them choice and valuable, such as Histories—Biographies—Poems—Novels—Ro-mances—Voyages—Travels—and Adventures—4to, 8vo, Polyglot, Pearl and Pocket Bibles—works on Natural Science—the Artis—Theology—Medicine—themistry—Philosophy and almost every other subject—Blank tooks—Paper and Stationarry—Engravings—Steel Pens—Penc is, &c.

Also, a good assortment of tighting adopted to the serven—

Also, a good assortment of Clothing sdapled to the servon—superior boot-top Leather travelling Tranks—new and second hand Gold and Silver Watches—Timepieces—Accordins—Music Boxes—an assortment of Jewelry—Codery—Hardware—Fancy and other goods.

BY COOLIDGE & HASKELL. Wille No 89 Kilby street.

-At private sale -11 cases 4 col'd it fancy prints—well calculated for exportation, being cutled to debenture,

MAW'S DOMESTIC MACHINES

Which Costiveness, and all Intestinal Obstructions,
may be instantly removed, and other consequences prevented, by means of Warm Water only, which can be applied
by the individual, with the utmost privacy

The kapitud use of purg sitve drugs can afford only a temporary relief by measurally stumpting the directors.

porary relief, by unnaturally stimulating the digestive organs, whilst the great utility of Lavements, or Domestic lysters, so long practiced in France, and almost every part of the Continent, is now so far established in the opinion of the Medical Profession in this country, as generally to form a part of the direction- of our most eminent practitioners, to their Dyspep-

tic, or Billous Patients.

To persons of costive habits particularly, and to all who are about taking a sea voyage they will be found not only useful, but almost indispensible. They are put up in neat portable mahogany boxes, and for sale at the Siloon and London Importing Warehouse, No. 6 Cornhill, formerly Market isF& Mtf

Secondary 1 Washington st. istf Cases—can b DOST NOTES & BANK NOTES, for sale at GLARKS Exchange Office No 6 City Pfall. istf mb

ENGLISH DRUGS.—5 cases Eng Waters, superior—
I do do Court Plaster, embossed—50 de do Windsor
Soap—10 do do Assorted Soaps—3 do do Concentrated Liquortice—6 doz Eng. Acid Drops, tin cases—'do Apothecary Scales,
assorted—2 casks from morters, prime—3 cases Oil tavender,
garden pure—2 casks Sugar Lead—5 cases Jurube Paste—3
casks covered Jars, assorted—500 yds Emp. Adhesive—10 cases assorted syrenges—i case ill thebs—50 cases Emery assorted—10 cases Lucifer Matches—50 do patent Friction do—
together with a large assortment of Drugs Medicines, Artists,
Colors, &c. for sale on favorable terms by LEW18 & CO
118 State st.——epistf——me24

YPOPHAGON, SHAVING SOAP-is an original combination of pure vegetable substances, which readers the process of shaving delightfully easy, and is the first and only soap ever made, possessing the peculiar virtue of producing a lather which does no dry on the face, and being equally effectual in sea, hard, or soft water. It is particularly recommended to travellers. E. V. ASHTON & CO, 117 Washing on street, have just received a capply of the alove from the proprietors by the "Dalmatia" which they offer by pozen or single 6wi-&-s je20

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,—Regular Dru. gists sup plied at wholesale, by LEWIS & CO. 112 State st. mh20 epistf

jy13 Cash or approved paper, the most complete assortm at of goods in their line. Orders for the manufacturing or repairing of Morrocco Goods, promptly at ended to.

GLASS HARMONICAN-OR SET OF MUSI

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

DWIN A PALMER respectfully informs his friends an the public, that he has taken Store 345 Washington opposite S field place, where he offers for sale a first rare his sortment of BOOTS AND SHOES 2mis cargo of Pi e Lumber afford, suitable for the West India markets, for sale by S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st. 1914

OLD AND SILVER. - A president paid for SOVE-REIGNS, AMERICAN GOLD and other Specie, by JOSEPH. W. CLARK, Exchange Broker, No 6 City Hall,

AUCTION SALES.

BY SAM'L. K. BAYLEY.
[Office corner of Milk and Devouchire streets.]

FURNITURE &c.

A large and general a-sortment of new and second hand A large and general a-sortment of hew and second made home furniture, tooking glisses, crockery ware. Ac. Ac.

Consisting of a fas many and bik walnut rocking chairs—many card tables—do rembrose do—many tollet glasses—curied his and cane materialses—cane sent chairs—sideboards—bureaus—time pieces—sets curtains—many chairs—do centre tables—bedschas—music storle—actomans—a lot of coppor ware. Ac.

Also-1 of fun's pitent cooking apparatus, for cooking with charcoal in summer and hard or wh coal in winter.

SUPERIOR POWLING PIECE. A very superior such twist double barry I wilng piece—siee, a gun washer—powder flash and shot belt. The above was made to orderly Wilnot, and is a first rate article.

IRON SAFE, CANVASS CARPET, &c.

To-morrow, at 10 o'clock at office

A superior iron safe, made by Gaylor—pain el canvass carpet, nea ly new—maby side desk, with top drawers—green Also - a set of hard wood side sashes, with grooves complace, to ady to put up.

REFRIGERATORA. Tomorrow at 104 o'clock at office, 10 large size retrigerators.

HORSES-CARRIAGES, &c.

Tomorrow, at 11 o'clack

At the Depository corner of Mily and Devonshire sts,
Will be s ld a variety of horses, chaises, carriages, &c. A first rate bay horse, just from the country, 6 years old-warranted sound and kind in any horsess-superior under the saddle-very prompt, and of great bottom-will trot 10 miles an hour with case—sold for no lault. May be seen at Forbes' stable, Sudbury street.

A flue sorrel horse 7 years old—warranted sound and kind

in any harness—superior under the saidie—good traveller and perfectly kind and gentle. May be seen at Lovejoy's stable, Pleasant street. A valuable white horse 8 years old-warranted sound and

kind is single or double harness - trots 10 miles an hour with ease - sold for no f ut. May be seen at Wentwortn's stable, A superior soriel herse 6 years old sound and kin !- a first

rate saidle horse to a gentleman or baly-good in barness.—
May be seen a the Americ a House stable, Hanover st.

A first rate bik horse of that figure and action, 9 years old—
sound and kind—very superior in harness and good under the
soidle—trots 10 miles the hour with case, and may be seen as

A small size blue colt 4 years old -perfectly sound and kind, and fast-suitable for a lady or gentleman to ride-sold for ne A new drab lined C spring chaise-built in Cambridge and

warranted 2 go d second hand carryalls.

7 so and hand chaises, in good or ler.
9 new chaire hard sees, sliver and brass mounted. 6 primenew strait and C spring chalses and harnesses,

warrinted. I new stoston built drab lined strait spring chaise, warranted I new su key, wi hout top.

1 prime buggy wagon.
—at 12 o'clock—
A superior drab lined C spring chaise—built by John Rayner has only been used a rew times.

Morroace's Sale.
Tomorrow at 11 o'clock.
At the Depository, corner of Milk and Devoushire sis,
A sarge size bay mare 2 years old—warranted sound and kind in any harnes —first rate under the saddle—will travel 14 miles an hour 4 miles an noor.

Also—A good second hand chaise and harness.

By order of Mortgagees. ADMINISTRATOR'S MALE.

Tomorrow, at 12 o'clock.

At the Depository corner of Misk and Devenshire sts,
A prime Boston budt carryall fer 2 horses, with 3 seats, Also-a good second hand harness.

BY J. M. ALLEN & CO. Corner of Milk and Congress treets

TRAVELLING, HAIR & FANCY TRUNKS. this day, at 11 o'clock, at office.

60 boot top travelling tranks, many of which are superior—
30 custom made karr tranks various sizes—30 custom made lancy trunks-S va i-es-carpet bags, &c.

SEASONABLE - LOTHING.

This Day at 9½ o'clock, at office,

To close 1 voices —

A large assortment of clothing, &c.—consisting of 20 super

A large assortment of clothing, &c.—consisting of 20 super
super buck—bro Holland—stith jean—62'd stamment—west
end—linen d iding and plaid pantatoons—890 silk—silk valen—
tin—heavy Marse lies—satin—figd merine—cotton and silk
valvation—60 bro there—who is the contraction—cotton and silk velvet vests-500 bro linen-white-jean-nankeen and strpd -at it o'clock-8 whole and part ps stor motherry, adetaide and claret broadcloths-11 ps dark drab cassimeres.

PURNITURE &c. Tomorraw, at 9 o'clock, at office. usehold furniture, comprising mahy dining, card and other tables-fancy and comm Chairs -- locking glasses -- carpets -- crockery ware -- feather heds -- badding and hedst ads -- timepiece -- wash stands -- tollet

tables-bureaus-kitchen furniture —at 11 o'clock—
A first rate new refrigernior—a low double dosk, suitable for an ailice or study—several travelling tronks—1 coal cooking stove-10 prs small resewood accordious, 6, 8, 10 and 12 pearl

HORSES, CARRIAGES. &c.

At the Horse Mart, bottom Union at, Will be sold a variety of horses, chaises, carriages, & 5. A fine bay mare 7 years old—just from the country—war-ranted sound and kind—will stand without typing—good under the saddle and will travel 9 miles an hour in namess. May

be seen at Forbes's stable, Sudbury street.

A first rate English blood horse 7 years old—warranted perfectly soud and kind—superior under the saddle and good in harness-of fine figure and action, and will travel 12 miles Also-a prime second hand blue lined C spring chaise-

The above horse was purchased in Datroit expressly for the A prime second hand buggy - built by Yeuton, and in good

Also a prime chaise built by Lyndes, and has been but lit-A new custom made drab liped C spring chaise A prime blue lined strait spring chaise - | uilt in Watertown

BY JOHN TYLER. Ones to B Central wharf,

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR. This day at 11 o'clock.

At Commercial wharf Landing from brig Angora-36 hhds New Orleans Sug .r,

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR
This day, at 11 o'clock,
At Commerci 1—hart, landing from brig Angora,
27 hhds New Orleans og r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
On Wedne-day, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock. At Commercial wharf. The ship Herald, 24t tons buttoen, with all the whaling craft, casks, &c, left from her last voyage said ship was built in Salem, in 1822, of the nest materials, for the late Pickering Dodge Esq. For inventory, apply to LOBBARD & WHITMORE, 21 Commercial wharf.

SCRAP IRON, JUNK, RAGS, OIL CASKS, MOLASES
HEIDS, BELS & THE CASKS, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, CARTRIDGE BOXES, &c.
On Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
At the Navy Yard, charlestown.

A lot of scrap iron—do iron casting—do juns and shakings—do bean bass—do oil casks—do inclasses do—do bbls and lime cusas—do provi-ions and clothing—do musset cartridge

box's -do sunary small articles.

By order of the Commandant of the Navy Yard.

Danl. D. Brodhead, Navy Agent.

BY JABEZ PRATT. SHERIFF'S SALE. Boston, July 20, 1837.

Taken on mesne process, and will be sold at public auction by consent of parties,

Tomorrow, at 3 o'clack. At the groces's fore corner of Endicott & Stillman sta.

All the stors of said store, consisting of bro sugar—lump do
—or ffee - Y H. and store in greas—liquors—and a variety of
other articles usual in groce ry stores.

By order of C. D. Coolidge, Dep Sher.

BY J. LAWRENCE HERRICK.

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Tomorrow, at 94 o'clock, at office.

A general assortment of new and second hand clothing—
also, several wooden garments—plain and napt hats—thick
and call boots and shoes—also several second hand silver
watches—also, I Franch gold watch. N. B .- Horses and carriages.

Particulars to morrow.

LBS. PHOSPHORUS-200 lbs Chlorate Pot ash-170 gro Friction Matches-100do Lucifer Matches-2000 lbs Bees wax-200 lbs Bayberry Wax. For sale very low by LE WIS & CO, 118 State st. isom my1

LION THEATRE

CHARLES C LITTLE & CO.

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
(At the Sore recently occupied by Hilliard, Gray & Co.)

Charles C. Little,
Jam's Brown. Jam s Brown.

STONE & POOR. WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND MILITARY GOODS. No. 96 Washington street

AMOS STEVENS,
No 5, South side of Faneuil Hall,
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
PATENT BALANCES, STOVES, FUNNELS,
&C. &C. &C.
AD12
Constantly on band

Constantly on hand. LOTT H. POOLE, (Late Foreman to John Earle, Jr.) MERCHANT TAILOR,

No 70 Washington street, corner of State street. (Up stairs) BATES & TOLMAN,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, UMBRELLAS, AND WALKING CANES. No 6 Court street, Boston. Joseph L. Bates, DARWIN CHAFFIN, MANUFACTURER OF

STOCKS AND READY MADE LINEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

4 baies super Saxony and Wilton Carpetings. 10 do super Kalderminster Also-5 bales superior Rugs, comprising Worsted, Tufted, ton and Brussels. Likewise-on hand a good assortment of Oil Floor Cloths-

Beckings-Piano and Table Covers, &c. &c.

CITY HALL, July 19, 1837.—A large number of the Engines belonging to the Fire Department, having been surrendered by the Companies attached to them, the services of other inhabitants will be desirable for a time, to protect the city against fire. All those who are disposed to perform the city against fire. All those who are disporting duty will please report themselves at the SAMUEL A. ELIOT, Mayor. Chief Engineer. episSt

OR SALE—A RESTAURATEUR, being one of the best stands in the city. It is well furnished and has every convenience for doing a large and genteel business, will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at this office.

RCONOMY,—Persons having old Stock Frames worth re-covering, and wishing to practice economy in these times of "living without the means," can have them done in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, by leaving them with A. RICHARDSON, 51 Hanover (ne r epis2m NALSE ALARMS OF FIRE.-At a meeting of the

Mayor and Aldermen, held on Monday, the 28th day of April, 1831, the following Order was passed:

Whereas, the practice of digging bells, or of tolling them rapidly, for lestures, has frequently caused false alarms of fire, thereby greatly amonying the citizers, especially those attached to the Fire Department, and doing damage to the fire apparatus of the city, thereby much increasing the expense of that Department—therefore Ordered, That hereafter no bell shall be rung for fecture, but to led only at a moderate rale. The Sextons attached to the several Churches in the city are hereby called upon to enforce the above order.

WM. BARNICOAT.

Chief Engineer Bosson File Benartment.

Chief Engineer Boston Five Department. Engineer's Office, June 26th, 1837.

SOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENE.—Any person beent, is informed that no bills will be appointed without a written order from this office.

WM. BARNICOAT, written order from this office. W.M. BARNICOAT,
Chief Engin er, B.F. Dep't.
Engineers' Office, June 29, 1837. is3w jy1 CITY OF BOSTON. Assessors Office, Fancuit Hall, Boston, July 11, 1837. Boston bereby inform their

fellow citizens, and all others habte to be Taxed in said city, that the Tax Books for the year 1837 will be opened this day and for ten succeeding week days for their inspection, at their office above named, where they may have an opportunity of ascertaining the amount of estates, income and polls for which they will be taxed.

The Assessors flatter themselves with the hope, that the increased assertions which have been made by the whole board. to equalize the Taxes will p ove satisfactory,

SAMUEL NORWOOD, Principal

HENRY BASS.
THOMAS JACKSON
Assessors. epistJ22 OTICE.—The subscriber intends to add to the B iston
Almanac, for 1838, a GENERAL ADVERTISE MENT
of all branches of business in Boston, with the names of per
sons and streets, and numbers, classed under the heads of each
The average of collection.

Cash will be advanced on Books or any other Goods left for respective business, or profession. The expense of collective, arranging, printing, paper, and binding of these names along with the Almanac, will be 25 cents per name. The advanta ges from having names and places of business published in this form must be drawn from the fact that 60,000 persons at least, have recourse to the Almanac during the year. This calcula tion allows only 6 persons to a family, therefore it must be far within the actual number that use the book. The price of the Almanac will be, as heretofora, 25 cents. Gentlemen will be called upon by the Publisher.

S. N. DICKINSON.

EMOVAL .- ENOS WILDER, Engineer and Machi nist has removed from 49 Chatham street, to Nos 20 and 22 Water street, 2 doors above Congress st, and has engaged the services of Mr Oliver Edwards, his late partner to superintend his business, and will onnofacture and keep for sale a general assortment of Hydraulic and Suction Pumps, for houses, factories ships, &c.—also, fleer and Cider Pumps, Soda Apparatus, flose Screws, Fingine Pipes, Erass and Iron work generally, Turning Screw Cutting, &c. The business in Boston will be conducted under the style of Ener Wilder & Co.

STIMPSON, No 3 & 4 South side Faneuit Had.

All orders for Stone or other work, will receive immediate attention, and be executed in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

CHARLES LI COLN, JR., Warden.

jy10 IKENESSES of the eight P esidents and Mrs. Wash-I KEN ESSES of the stant P canents and Messes. A. I all a migron, engraved on Steel, are for sale at Messes. A. Willard & Co.'s Fancy Store, Washington st., opposite which whole on one sheet for 374 cts. Extra the Old South—the whole on one sheet for \$7½ cts. copies 50 cts. 6w3twi-

Speciable person who will engage him—starty not an original and the starty active, young man, wi-tes to go as conchinan, work in a garden, ac. Also, to be sold or let, several houses a first rate confectionary store, stock, &c., to be disposed of a great bargain, proprietor leaving the city.

Wanted—z good cooks, a housekeeper, and several females wanted—z good cooks, a housekeeper, and several females (Cash or approved paper, the most complete assorting nt of Cash or approved paper, the most complete assorting nt of B B goshiy dada Fall MATTRASSES, 24

SPERM CANDLES .- 300 hoxes Sperm Candles for sale by HEWINS & FISHER, No. 7 Central What.

WHITE. 22 Long whi. 3w

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.—A large and constant supply of all aedicinal Herbs used in the Thompsonia- Practice, and all the other varieties of Herbs raised by the Shaker Society at Canterbury, N. H. For sale street. at the Depository of the Shakers, a the lovest prices, together with a full assortment of Drugs and Medicines, by WM. C.

ASS. STATE PRISON.—The public are hareby informed that orders for hammered Grante, and for work in Iron a disteel, continue to be received at this institution. Orders for Fenknife Blades, to be inserted in o'd handles, may be left in the Ward n's fox, at Brage? Reading Room, Wilson's lane, city of Boston, and will be delivered by Mr Briggs when fluished.

All neglers for Stone or other, work will receive immediate.

Massachusetts State Prison, }
Charlestown, June 1, 1857. }
2 wis&2awostf je3 EMOVAL -HEWINS & FISHER have removed to

SANKLIN HOUSE INTELLIGENCE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, corner of Danover and Union streets.—A gentlem in desirous of obtaining employment in some retail drug, or other store, is ready to advance a few hundred deliars, without interest, to any respectable person who will engage him—salary not an object. A steady, active young man, witers to was conchinan.

quality do do-Entry Ma's. &c. -- for sale at the owe t cash or ces, at the INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCA-TION OF THE BLIND, 19 Pearl street. N. B.—Old Maitras es dressed and made up anew, at from 1 to \$2 each, according to size and condition.

Church-fer terms inquire at 112 State speed Church-fer terms inquire at 118 State street, PELMOILAND BONE-49,000 galls Crude Sperm

B BICKNELL'S COUNTERPEIT DETECT-ED ER & BANK NOTE LIST, for July, for sale by jy 4-3w JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st.

NDIGESTION, JAUNDICE AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS. ANDERSON'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR, for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice and Bilious Complaints, weakness of the Stomach and Bowels, and consequent loss of appetite; nervous complaints, headach, sour stomach, Ratustence and habitual costiveness.

This medicine is composed entirely of vegetable substance is perfectly safe in its operation, and may be given to chi or persons of the most delicate habit, without the leastrisk of

The uniform success which has attended the use of it where it has been extensively used, in Boston and various other parts of the United States, and in the West Indies aftested by dising terested and highly respectable persons, appears, next to a trial of the medicine itself, the best commencing upon its virtues, and the best recommendation which can be offered to those who are unacommendation which can be offered to those

and the best recommendation which all be offered to those who are unacquainted with it.

Extract of a letter received from a gentleman in Boston, who had suffered severely from isogestion for three years. 'During this time, I suffered very mach from mental depression, constant pain in the head and breast, and side, sharp shooting pain-over almost the whole system—the food that I are seemed to pass into my longs and there remain, giving me great pain as tended with a strong degree of heat. At times, I suffered so much from the pair of indigestion as to be confined to the best for two or three days. During one of these most severe attacke I was induced by the advice of a friend to try your Vegetabld Mederne. In the course of a few weeks I found myself much better, and by the time I had taken two bottless, considered myself wholly free from the complaint. I continue, on the stomach, to take about a table spoonful of it, which, in the course of a few hours completely restores me. It has had with me a very wonderful effect, in strengthening the stomach and invigorating the whole system, and judging by my own case, I invigorating the whole system, and judging by my own case, I consider it in all diseases connected with the digestive organs

It has been found singularly efficacions in cases of the most

obstinute headache.

It is put up in large bottles containing a pound and a half and sold at seventy-five cents each, by Jonathan P. Hall, Jr. No. 1, Union street, John P. Whitwell, Milk street, John I. Brown, near Boylston Market, Erastus S. Holden, near the Western Avenue, Richard A. Newell, Summer street, Boston, Samuel Kidder & Co. Charlestown, E. G. Lemon, Roxbury.

## SARSAPARILLA

EAD, REFLECT, DECIDE,-The virtues of & Sars parilla have been celebrated for more than two hundred years, during which long period it has been in more or less repute—every thing,, however, depends upon its mode of preparation, and unless taken in considerable quantities, and persevered in for some time, it is perfectly quantities, am persevered in for some time, it is necessary useless. When properly prepared and administered, it is a sovereign remedy in Rheumatic affections, Scrofula, and all cutaneous complaints, such as obstinate eruptions of the skin, pumples, or pustules on the face, biles which arise from an impure habit of body, scaly eruptions, syphilitic complaints, me carial diseases, ulcers, diseases of the liver, general debility, and all impurities of the blood. The truth of these remarks have all been tested and declared, by some of the most eminent French and English chemists and physicians—among the former are Lavoisien, Chaptal, Pele ier, and others, of Pa-

ris, and among the latter, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir John Home, Abernethy, and Letsom, in London.

Wallace's Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla, now offered to the public, contains not only the viriues of this particular article, but also that far famed wood, called the Wood of Kife, and among other important additions, forming altogether that well known composition under the name of Liscon Diet Drink, a medicine peculiarly calculated for the completets above enumerated. The manner of preparing the Sarsaparilla by Dr. Wallace, having been made known to Dr. Harrington, Dr. Smith, Dr. Parker, Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Adams, and Dr. Carter, of the different cities in the U. States they have evinced their approbation of it, by invariably prescribing it to their patients, and recommending it to their professional brethren; all doubts and cavils therefore upon the superior merits of this composition must cease forever, but in order to satisfy the most incredulous, the particular mode of preparation is here Subjoined, by which it will be perceived that it is of four times the stength of any ever before sold, it behooves the purchaser therefore to look well to that fact and purchase only of the proprietor's sole Agent, at the Druggist store corner of Milk and Bath streets, directly opposite Pearl street, where, for more thad two years, it has met with the greatest approbation— Price \$1 a junk bottle, or six for \$5—each bottle sealed with the initials of the Proprietor. Mode of Preparation. In addition to the strongest decoc-

tion of the root, there is also subjoined, the costly extract of Sarsaparills, and the fluid extract, the former prepared by Mandee, Weaver & Mandee, of Wolveshampton, the greatest Chemists in England, and the latter a w Il known Chemist in Remember the place of sale, at the Druggist store cor-

ner of Milk and Bath streets, opposite Pearlst.

N. B. The above preparation is the very best medicine which can be used during, and on the approach of Spring.

ardly, law, mean spirited, contemptible scoundrel, on Saturday last, threw a club through one of the sky-lights of This is the second time this trick has been performed. I will therefore pay to any person a reward of Twenty Dollars for tuch information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of his pappy. I suspect some in the neighborhood, and they may expect to be watched. GEO. A. CHAPHAN, 35 Washington street.

Law, has removed to 99 Washington street, Roxbury. He will be at the Office of Lemuel Grosveno, Esq., 31 Coort street, Boston, every day at 11 o'clock, A. M. Mr Grosvenor will attend to the business of Mr Lovell, in his absence. eop1y

OAL. JOHN BENSON & SON, are now ready to re ceive orders, by the cargo or single ton, for Peach Orchard Coal, (from the North American Coal Company) the gennine article, and being mined below the water level, it has a decided preference over other Anthracite. This Coal has given universal satisfaction for four years

past, and is a first rate article for all domestic purposes, fac-Also-Black Mine, Gate Vein, and Girard Coal, together

with Cannel, Orrel, Scotch and Sydney Coals,
Persons purchasing their Coal carly in the summer, can

have it delivered in better order, and at a lower price than that bought later. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Orders left at the Counting room, No 1, City wharf, will meet with prompt attention.

DICH LONDON GOODS.—E V. ASHTON & CO. 117 Washington street, have just imported in the ship Dalmatia, from England, the following new articles—Bronze and Gilt Flower, Watch and lak Stands—Card and Letter Racks—Cologne and Ring Stands—Japaned Dressing Cases—Card Racks and lak Boxes—Ivory and Porcelain Tablets—Porcelain Slaves—Cabinet Scalis in Morocco Cases—Travelling Writing Desks—Cigar Cases—Ivory and Shell Card Cases—Chessmen—Bronzed Cook Screws—Ivory back Hair Brushes—Steel Purse Mounts—Tweezers—Silver Emery Baskets—Silver and Coral Bells—Ladies' Working Setts in Morocco Cases—and Coral Bells—Ladies' Working Setts in Morocco Cases and Coral Bells—Ladies' Working Setts in Morocco Cases—Shell Needle Cases—Pearl Winders and Pen Holders—Curling Tongs—Gilt Need Chains—Atkinson's Curling Fluid—Milk of Almonds and Bear's Grease-Kendali's Macassar Oil and In-exhaustible Salts-Rypophagon and Toilet Soaps-W Bar-ber's Shaving Oil-Trotter's Tooth Powder-Esprit de Boquet -with a great variety of Rich Fancy Goods 12(1812) os je27 quantity or retail at reduced prices.

I SIC BOXES. Just received six Superior Large MUSIC BOXES; that play 4, 6 and 8 Tunes. They particularly ordered and are a first rate article. JONES, LOWS & BALL, 123 Washington-street. 2mo3tw

WITUATION WANTED .- A first rate French Cook wishes a situation—he has been employed as Cook in some of the first Hotels in America, and can produce good recommendations. Apply at 47 Milk street. ep!w

DRESERVED GINGER.-WHITWELL, BOND & CO, have for private sale 100 boxes best Christal Gin-

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, HABIT CLOTHS, SUMMER GOODS, &c.

GONANT, THAYER & CO.

No 51, Washington street,

The property of the late arrivals, and from recent auction sales, a full and complete assortment of Goods adapted to the season, which they offer at wholesale and retail, very low for cash—among which are—

London Broadcloths—Extra, Midding and Low Priced Qualities, embracing all colers and shades, some of which are the richest imported.

richest imported.

German Broadcloths and Habit Cloths, (Iwan Simonis's manufacture) plain and twilled, milled and single, of the very best styles, and consisting of all colors and qualities.

A great variety, extra fine, medium and low priced, of fash-ionable wooded colors and mixtures.

Camlets—All colors, for Ladies? Riding Habits, and Gentle.

men's Sammer Coats, &c.
Als ,—Vestings—Velvets—Brochellas—Lastings—Bombazines—Lama Cicths—Erminetts—Merino Cassimeres—Bath
Cords—Drillings—Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

11 a1

DENJAMIN BAILEY, Engraver, has removed from his former room, to 12 School street, at which place he most respectfully solicits the favors of his friends and the public generally.

Ornamental and plain professional and visiting Cards, and all descriptions of Stamps and Seals neatly and promptly executed, on favorable terms. eoptf n2

PRICTION MATCHES.—100 Gross Superior Kiln Dried Friction Matches, warranted equal to any in the market, just received and for sale low by TAOTT & BIGE-OW No. 128 State street.

WARBLE MANUFACTORY-The subscriberre / SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT-SUFFOLK, 88. spectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Merrimac Street to his new shop on Charles-town street, in the rear of the new Catholic Church, and a

we doorstrom the City Scales, where he has on hand a large essentinent of Marble work, consisting of— Marble Chimney Pieces, manufactured from best Foreign and Domestic Marble,

Marble Pier and Cen re Table Tops, Marble Monuments, Marble Tomb Stones,

&c. in good order, and sell them ten per cont less than they can be purchased in New England, of equal quality and work manship, and as he is generally known through the leading cit.

C. P. & B. R. Curtis

ies of the unior in his branch of buriness, he flattershimself he will have a small share of public patronage. JOHN BYRNE, Haverhillst, near the Warren Bridge.

BOSEPH GILLOTT'S CLEBRATED PATENT EBLONGATED METALLIC PEN.—JOSEPH GILLOTT
begs to inform the public that he is constantly receiving from his manufactory at Birmingham, a regular supply of his most interesting work.

Binding done with elegance and product and product that solicited.

Wanted as above 15 or 2) intelligent active agents, to obtain subscriptions in the several States, for a new and highly interesting work.

pled makers have endeavored to impose upon the public, by a spurious imitati n, purperting to be the original JOSEPH Also one containing eight acres, with a new house GILLOTT'S PATENT, but which are utterly worthless, and other out buildings suitable for a mechanic, on the entirely destitute in those qualifies requisite to fine writing, which have established such an unparalleled demand for the

original in every country where it is known!!

The public are hereby cautioned to be upon their guard ngainst these counterfeits, they may readily be detected by their unfinished appearance, and by the inferior style in which they are sent into the market, in their attempt to delude the unwary.

Further to guard against the fraudulent imposition, the public will please to observe that each groce of the genuine Pen is enveloped in a neatly printed wrapper, descriptive of the ar

ticle it contains.

Each patent Pen marked thus, "Joseph Gillott's Patent"—
and all other kinds are marked either "Joseph Gillott's Warand all other kinds are marked either "Joseph Gillott's War-ranted" or "Joseph Gillott Maker"-in every instance the

mirk reading from the point of the Pen.

The above may be had, wholesale at 139 Beckman street, N. York, and GEO H. GRAY & CO. Boston. A regular supply of warranted Screw Copying Press ep6m es, constantly on hand.

BELLOWS FACTORY.

FRON FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.—

Boston and Charlestown Bellows Manufactory.—Messrs

DREW & HIXON, Bellows Manufacturers, No 3 Haverhill

street, next door to Mr Turner's Iron Foundry, near the Warren Bridge, Boston, has on band and continue manufacturing an assortment of Smith's, Brazier's and House Bellows of every description, made on the most approved plaus. Mer-

chants and Captains supplied.

N. B. All Bellows sent from this Manufactory will be warranted. Smith's Bellows repaired.

INTERIOR OF THE STATE OF THE ST TRUSS, superior to all others ever yet invented. The principle has finally been discovered by which a permanent cure of the Hernia (or rupture; can be effected. Numerous certificates have been published and may be seen at the Agent's room, 237 Washington street, (being same house Dr Hewett keeps his rooms) and from gentlemen of the first respectability who have been cured by wearing them. It is not only the cavical properties of the principle with the principle wit

his rooms) and from gentlemen of the first re-pectability who have been cared by wearing them. It is not only the easiest to wear of any Truss ever invented, but it keeps the rupture (by an ingeniour lock) perfectly safe, so that the patient can ride or labor just as well as though he was not afflicted with the Hernid. The success mendion its use, and the constantly increasing demand for it is so great, that it may with perfect confidence be recommended, with the assurance that there is no imposition in the article. A trial of this instrument is its best recommendation, and any gentleman can have the privilege of wearing it six days on trial, at the expirition of which time, if there be dissatisfaction, the article will be taken back, and the money returned.

Boston, July 18, 1837.

ciated themselves in business, and taken the stand formerly occupied by the late Jonathan Bridge, where they offer for sale a prime assortment of West India Goods; their stock is Very much debilitated, and after using several different medientirely fresh, that of the deceased having been disposed of at auction. Old customers to the stand are invited to confinue their patronage to the undersigned, as all efforts on their patronage to the undersign

Charlestown, July 10, 1837.

HORSE LOST.
TRAYED OR STOLEN-From a pasture on Bankerhill, on Sunday night, July 16, a dark red Canadian Horse, with black maine, a little white spet in the forehead, switch tail, small legs, black hoofs, and a seam in one of the hind

Charlestown, Mass. shall be handsomely rewarded.

jy18 51\* ABIJAH HOVEY.

EW ACCORDION MUSIC.—A selection of Airs Marches, &c. arranged as progressive Lessons for the French Accordion; with rules for transposing and otherwise arranging music for that instrument. By J. S. Cunnabell-Just published and for sale by R. H. BLAKE, No. 417 Wash. monary Jelly.

Boston, March 11, 1837, No 272 Hanover st.—Mrs. N. Nottage, cured of a Cough and hourseness by using the Pulmonary Jelly and Drops.

Boston, April 8, 1837, No 65 Eliot st.—Thos. Babb's Carpenter, two children, cured of obstinate Coughs by using the Pulmonary Jelly. ington street. eptf my 29

ONDON TABLE MATS.—One case Oil-cloth Table Mats, of London manufacture, for sale by JONES, LOA & BALL, 123 Washington street. 2aw2m my9

TLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,-C. J. & A. C. GOVE, No 443 Washington street, opposite the Washington Bank, have constantly on hand a first rate assortment of Neck Stocks of all kinds; also, ready made Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, and every article in the furnishing line. Also, Bombaznes, Satius, Bristles, fluckles. Stock Frames, &c., &c., a good assortment of Umbrella, also Umbrellas made and repaired at short notice. Any of the above articles can be purchased as cheep as at any other store in the city, for cash or approved credit, at wholesale and retail.

OST OR MISLAID.—A one hundred dollar bank a note, of the Bridgwater Bank, numbered 183, payable to 14. G. Otis—any person having the above bill, shall be hand-somely rewarded, by returning the same to the subscriber, and no questions asked. All persons are cautioned against g the above bill, as payment of it has been stopped k. WILLIAM ANDREWS. Boston, May 4th, 1837.



THE subscriber has on hand a good assortment of he Swelled Beam Windlass Bedsteads, which, for comfort ad convenience is undoubtedly the best article yet invented; s chief peculiarity is that of the Swelled Beam, the effect of which is to produce a crowning, and elastic sacking, and effectivally provides against its saging. They are easily set up or taken down, and may be saved in case of fire as easily as any ether piece of furniture, and from its mode of construction less hable to harbor insects than any ether kind; but above all its advantages is the ease and comfort obtained from the sacking, by being made and kept elastic by means of the Swelled Beam. (the form of which is exhibited in the Swelled Beam, (the form of which is exhibited in the

Ordersthankfullyreceived and prompaly attended to CHARLES ADAMS, Patentee, 422 Washington st. a few doors south of Washington Bank. C. A. has added a steam power to his manufactory which

will enable him to give a full supply at a cheaper rate than CURLED HAIR—In the rope, for sale whalesale and retail, at No 37 Cornhill, by HANGOCK, HOLDEN & ADAMS.

RAFTS on Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston Constantly for sale by J. W. CLARK, Money and Exchange Broker, No 6 City Hall, State street. tfje6

W HITING.-100 bb/s Whiting, now landing from schr Wm. Roscee. For sale by F. E. WHIFE, 22

JOHN BRYANT and al. Plaintiffs in Equity,

CHARLES RUSSELL and als. N pursuance of a decretal order of the said Court in the above entitled cause, the subscriber, one of the Masters in Chancery of the said Court for the County of Suffolk, hereby gives notice to the holders of any notes or drafts of Charles Russell & Son, which are contained in the Schedule annexed Marble Tomb Stones,
Marble and Slate Grave Stones,
Also—a constant supply of Free Stone, for buildings of every kind.

I.F. The above comprises a very extensive assortment, and will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction to purchasers.

CHARLES HARLOW.

Russell & Son. which are contained in the Schedule annexed to an instrument of agreement made the twenty eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty three, by and between Charles Russell & Son, of the first part and the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants? Bank, the President Directors and Company of the Marine Bank, and the President Directors and Company of the CHARLESHARLOW.

ARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.—The subscribe begs leave to intorm his triends and the public in general that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Marble Chimney Pieces, which he intends to sell on the most teas sonable terms. Also, Freestone and Flagging, for the outside of kuildings, which he can furnish in first rate order to any amount.

He likewise offers himself as carver on any kind of stone, marble, brown stone or granite, according to any one of the other candings and company of the Marine Bank, and the President Directors and Company of the Marine Bank, and the President marble, brown stone or granite, according to any one of the five orders.

He agrees also to make Marble Monuments, Tomb Stones, the interest of the said suit, to be settled by the Master, unless the Solicitors for the Plaintiffs shall agree Boston, July 14, 1837. W. MINOT. C. P. & B. R. CURTIS, Solicitors for the Pliffs.

No 16, Court street.

N. THOMSON, Bookbinder and Publisher, 38 Cornhill, (entrance Franklin Avenue.) All kinds of Binding done with elegance and promptness. Orders respectively solicited.

approved Meta lie Pens. The stock on hand comprises the best assortment in the United States, and of warranted good quality—amongst which may be found his—
Patent Magnum Bonum Commercial Pen—Original Patent Shp Pen—do do Ladies Pen—with elongated Foints—Royal Hopkinton Springs, and within twenty minutes ride of either the states. Patent granted Sant 32, 1271 Enters. Patent granted Sept. 27, 1831.

Also — Double Damascus Barrel Pens—Lunars—Peruvian—
New York Fountain—Damascus—and various other kinds—
put up in a variety of styles, viz: on cards of one dozen with
ro-ewood and albata holders, in morocco cases, morocco cards
and shell boxes.

Albata Everpoint and Pen and Everpoint Pencil Cases—
Holders of every description. Holders of every description.

CAUTION.

To the Public.—From the well-merited and universal celebrity of the above Pens, as attested by the whole mercantile community in Europe and the United States, several unprincipled when he well-merited and universal celebrity of the above Pens, as attested by the whole mercantile community in Europe and the United States, several unprincipled when have a polar and the United States, several unprincipled will be sold low if applied for immediately, to NAHOM HARRINGTON, Esq. Westboro, or HENRY WHITMORE,

same road, within one mile of the village. Apply as above.

Tu&Ftf d23

NO 417 WASHINGTON STREET.



R. H. BLAKE,

Washington street, a few doors north of Boylston Market,
a good assortmest of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, of every

Also, first quality Roman and English Violin, Violincello, Donbie Bass, and Guitar STRINGS; Clarionet and Basson Reeds; Clarionet Mouth Pieces; Violin Bridges and Pegs;

now on hand a good variety, some of a very superior quality both as to appearance and durability. The above are offered forsale at as low prices as those of any other dealer in the

city.
A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

TSecond hand Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, &c.taken
in part payment for other goods. Umbrellas, Parasols, and
Canes repaired.

eoply

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HERE has been spread about that Dr GORDAK has left tris country and has returned to Germany long ago, and that I am not the same man who once gave a general Boston, July 18, 1837.

OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers clated themselves in business, and taken the stand formerly cutted themselves in business, and taken the stand formerly

cured of Dyspensia in ten days by using the Jelly of Pome-granate and the Restorative, after several Physicians attended

her for four months without giving her any relief Boston, March 3, 1837, No 164 Purchase st.—Mrs E. Brown, very much debilitated confined for six week's to her chamber and under an eminent physician's care, cured in five days by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Drops.

Boston, March 17, 1837, No 37½ Prince st.—John S. Boden,

Whoever will return the Hore to the subscriber, in cured of an obstinate, very obstinate Cough, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Iceland Jelly, after other medicines had

Boston, March 11, 1837, No 272 Hanover st.—Mrs N. Not-tage, cured of a Cough and hourseness by using the Pulmonary

Boston, Feb. 28, 1837, Thacher's Court .- Jonathan Goldmith, cared of an obstinate Cough by using the Pulmonary

elly and Drops.

Boston, April 6, 1837, No 52 India what.—Samnel Roberts ured of a lameness on the right arm and leg, by using the runsian Linement and Peruvian Pills.

Boston, April 6, 1837, No 137 Broad st.—Wat. Morey cured of the Rheumatism by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Prussian Lipment.

Boston, March 4, 1837, Blackstone st., opposite the City Scales—John Piemming, Marble manufacturer, cured of the Rheumatism by using the Peruvian Linement and Drops.

Boston, March 28, 1837, Eastern Stage House, Ann st.—Wm D. Cooke cuted of a humor in the face, generally called the Tetters, of considerable long standing, by using the Jelly of onegranate and Cintment Boston, April 11, 1837, Hancock's Row, No S.—John Porter

cured of a humor in the face, generally called the Tetters, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Ointment
Brainiree, Mass. Feb. 15, 1837—Caroline W. Newcomb cured of a Scrofulous disease, by using the Jelly of Pomegran Ate and Ointment.
Abington, March 2, 1837.—Jonathan Arnold's two children

cured of obstinate Coughs, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Drops. Cambridgeport, March 6, 1837.—George N. Noyes cured of a lame knee, by using the Prussian Liniment and Peruvian Pills. Boston, April 10, 1837.—Mr M. Reed, of Hubbardstown,

cured of an obstinate Cough by using the Pulmonary Jelly and There are in the city of Boston, and in its vicinity hundreds of persons who have received benefit of my medicines in 1837, which can be produced if wanted.

Office No 59 Union street Boston, nearly opposite the Bap-ist Church. eoptf ap13

TABER & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; J. Taber is authorised to settle the affairs of the late firm, and all persons indepted to Messrs Taber & Smith are requested to call at No 76 Washington street, and settle, that the books of the firm may be closed.

JOB TABER,

Boston, July 19, 1837. AMASA G. SMITH.

OTICE. -The subscriber will continue in business at the stand of the late firm of Taber & Smith, No 76 Washigton street, and solicies a continuance of public patronage; ewill keep constantly on hand a good assertment of Carpe. tings, Rugs, Painted Floor Cloths, &c.

PAME GRAVE.—This day published and for sale by the Booksellers. The Grave, a Poem, by Dr Blair, neatly bound in muslin, at 25 cents. This work will delight both the grave and the gay.

Si\* jy19

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Here you will find them at No 58, corner of Blackstone and Ann streets.

and Ann streets.

HARLES HASTINGS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above store, and has purchased his stock for Cash, and will sell for Cash only, cheaper than cheap, a general assortment of gentlemen's, ladies' and childrens Boots and Shoes.

jy19

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POTATO STARCH.—106 tierces Potato Starch for sale by WHITWELL, BOND & 60.

BOSTON AND HINGHAM. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT-THREE TRIPS A DAY.



Leave Hingham o'clock, A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. On SUNDAYS the boat leaves Boston at 9 o'clock A. M.

2 P. M. and 6½ P. M. and filmgham at 6 o'clock, A. M. 10 A. M. and 5 P M. The boat will start punctually at the above hours.

The boat will start punctually at the above nous.

Fare 37½ cents. Carriages will be in readiness on the arridally, (Sunday excepted.)

For further information apply to the Company's Offices,

Baston and Providence.

DANIEL NASON, N. B —Passengers by applying at the Captain's office can be conveyed to any part of the city for 124 cents. DAVID WHITON, Agent.

Hingham, June 22, 1837.

KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVI-GATION CO.

The Steam Packet NEW ENG-

The Steam Packet NEW ENG-LAND, Capt Nathaniel Kimball, will leave Lewis' whi, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.
M and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Caringes will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, August and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat and the days of sailing.

On Sundays hereafter a train will leave Boston ter at 6 o'clock, for the conveyance of the mail.

All baggage at the risk of the swners.
Fare to Worcester, 82.

MERCHANDISE
Promptly forwarded from Freight Depot, 617 street, at \$3,50 per 2000 lbs. Cargoes, received a from Railroad Wharf, South Cove.

my 19

If J. F. Cult

Hallowell, August and and the days of sailing.
Farefaom Boston to Bath, \$3.50, And Found.

10 Gardiner, \$4.00, And Found.

Bath to "\$1 00,"
Deck Passengers, \$2 00.
Deck Passengers, \$2 00.
GREEN, Boston-JOHN BEALS, Bath-

FOR PORTSMOUTH, DOVER, GREAT FALLS, AND SOUTH BERWICK.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR JULY. ARRANGEMENTS FOR JULY.
The new and elegant Steamer
PORTSMOUTH, Capt Thos. Howes,
will leave Eastern Steamboat wharf
day mornings, at 8 o'c ock precisely. Fare to Pertsmouth
\$2-to Dover, Great Falls, and South Berwick, \$2,50-mea.s
extra. Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boat
to convey passengers to the various places.

to convey passengers to the various places.

Leaves Portsmouth every Tue-day, Thursday, and Satur day mornings, at 3 o'clock. Stages bring passengers from the various places in time to meet the Hoat.

Freight received on board the day before sailing.
Notice will be given by handbills when the Portsmouth
takes excursions.

1. W. GOODRICH, Agent. makes excursions.

4tisostf ALBANY AND TROY PACKETS,-REGULAR

Owen Bearse, master. Schooner VISSCHER, A. Watson, GREGIAN, BENJ. BIGELOW, VICTOR, DEBORAH, F. Wells, John Cammett, ' D. A. Allen,

Nelson Bearse,
Andrew Levell,
Edwin Scudder, STRANGER. NIAGARA,

"ALBANY, Edwin Scudder, "
These vessels are all of the first class, with experienced masters, who are likewise first rate pilots.
The owners of this me, to avoid detention by head winds and shoal water, in tae narrow and shoal part of the river near Albany, have purchased (to be used by this line) the Steam Boat "WADSWORTH," as a tow boat and lighter, which, with the lighter Grampus, of ninety tons, built the last season expressly for this line, they think will prevent the delay hitherte experienced at that place, and insure punctuality and dispatch. Merchandise by this line, destined to places on the northern, western or Ohio Canals, northern and western Lakes, &c. &c. &c. will be forwarded by the Agents without delay.

ANDO

N, an

William

Have

Leave F.

Far

All Bag

40 lbs.

Tickets and Lowe and Saure

Passens

Passens

Foreign Carlot Canals, northern and western Lakes, &c. &c. &c. will be forwarded by the Agents without delay.

TO FISHING AND PLEASURE PARTIES. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has path is fast sailing pleasure beat TREMONT in complete repair, and is ready to attend upon those who may favor him with their patronage. The Tremont is a first rate boat, (about 15 tens,) and was built expressly to accommodate Fishing and Pleasure parties, and will accommodate from 20 to 30 persons. The subscriber has likewise a number of smaller beats to accommodate those who do not wish for so large a boat. No pains will be spared who do not wish for so large a boot. No pains will be spared to supply his boats with all necessary conveniences, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of that public favor which has been bestowed upon him in former seasons. The boats can be had at short notice, by leaving orders at BENJ F. MASIAN'S, No 71 Long wharf, where they can be furnished with stores, lines, cooking apparatus, &c. my29 ep3m ANTONIO DOMINGO.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who is acquainted with the W. I. Goods business is desirous of engaging as Partner with some one now in that business, or would engage as book-keeper or salesman in some wholesale fice will be attended to.

TEAY FOR SALE.—Vessels bound to Savhanna, Mo-Be bire, or New Orleans, can be furnished with hay, on freight, to complete their cargoes at a few hours notice, by calling on A. BLANCHARD, No 6 Garden Court Street, or at his hay store, East foston Also 1000 lbs of first quality like geese feathers, for sale in bags of 30 to 50 lbs. A good ship from 300 to 400 tons can have a freight for Mobile. A good ship ter and Fitchburg. 6tiseptios

BARTNER WANTER - With a capital of \$1000, to go into a safe and prefitable business. Address D. B. through the Post Office. epif jyll

## ERADICATOR

or "Gonorrhea Eradicator." The above remedy for the mest distussing di ease incident to the human race, originated from the enlightened mind
of the eminent Le Sage, the promulgation and success of
which throughout the kingdoms of France and Italy, has, of
late years, added such high honors to the already highly honored name of the inventor. This composition unites safety
with efficacy. And the venereal disease, whether in the
form of Gonorrhea' or "Gleet," is cradicated by the use of it,
with certainty and success, and the sufferer is restored to his with certainty and success, and the sufferer is restored to his usual health, without delay, or inconvenience Tens of thousands of 'Parisians' will accede to the truth of these remarks, and it is confidently offered to those afflicted, as the best and surest remedy for the above mentioned loathsome disorder.—
The secret has hitherto been confined to France and Italy.— It is now for the first time introduced by way of 'New Or-leans' to the American public, and is sold, in this city, only at No. 48 Ann street, opposite Merchants' Row, near the Mar

ket, by E. Tila YER, Ja., Druggist.

It is particularly recommended to sea-faring men as containing no portion of Mercury, whereby so many have been disabled from service on board ship.

The 'Eradicator' is found to give immediate relief to those

afflicted with 'strictures,' 'whites,' and 'iseases of the pros-Ask for the 'ERADICATOR.' Price \$1 per bottle.

HEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST—AND Good as the Best.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that without pr tending to sell 10, 15 and 20 per cent. below cost, "agreeable to the present cry," will actually sell the following goods, viz:—new and second hand clothing, consisting of superfine fashionable surtouts, trock and dress coats, pantalocus and vosts. Also stocks, bosoms, collars, gloves, suspenders and hose. Gold stocks, bosoms, collars, gloves, suspenders and hose. Gold and sliver watches, leweiry, guns, swords, pistols, nautical, street. and silver watches, jeweiry, guns, swords, pistols, nautical, surgical, mathematical and musical instruments, and a large assortment of fancy and other articles, cheaper than any other dealer in the city—at their clothing and variety store 100 Court street. W. S. & T. JINNINGS.

street. W. S. & I. Jimalings.
N. B. Economists are particularly invited to call before
purchasing elsewhere. eop3m Jel

A LBANY ALE.—LEONARD FRENCH respectfully informs the customers and the public that he has just returned from New York and Albany, and has made arrangements with the following Houses for the sale of their Beer and Ale, viz: Messrs Vassar & Co., Poughkeepsie; Barker & Pruyne, Albany; Reed and Son, Troy; and Parmely, and Son, of of Lansingturg. All of which is warranted to be of the first quality. Mr French flatters himself by the above arrangement, and his personal attention to the business, that be will be able to turnish his old customers and all others who may favor him with a cull, at No 40 Commercial street, with as good an article, and on as good terms, mercial street, with as good an article, and on as good terms, as can be had in Boston. Stawis2w Stawostf. Beston, April 19, 1837.

BANGOR SLATES.—Forsale, a good assertment of Earner States, consisting of imperials and 16 by 8 inch, and 14 by 8 inch, hest ladies. They will be sold low, and laid on roots if required, by experienced workmen, either in the city or any other and of the country and 14by 8 inch, best ladies. They will be sold low, and laid to note if required, by experienced workmen, either in the city or any other part of the country, at the lowest Boston prices. For terms apply to JOSEPH BORROWSCALE & SONS, No 52 Essex street, or at 71 Commercialst. If au27 Milk street. COTCH SUCKRAMS, FOR CASH.-14 Cases

for sale at law prices, by WHITWELL, BOND & CO.

DURLAPS, FOR CASH.-10 bales superior 36 inch for sale by WHITWELL, BOND & CO. 3w-jy11

Boats of the Transportation Co. for New York, daily, (Bun

days excepted.)

Leaves Providence on the arrival of the Steam Boats of
the Transportation Co from New York, (Mondays excep.

EDOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

The Passenger Cars will leave the Depot, South Cove, at 6 and 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. and Worcester at the same

On Sundays hereafter a train will leave Boston and Worces-

Promptly forwarded from Freight Depot, 617 Washington street, at \$3,50 per 2000 lbs. Cargoes, received and forwarded from Railroad Wharf, South Cove.

my 19

J. F. CURTIS, Sup't.

BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

N and after Monday, April 10th, the Passenger trains will
run as follows:
Leave Boston at 7 A. M. 11 A. M. and 5½ P. M.
Leave Lowell at 7 A. M. 2 P. M. and 5½ P. M.
The morning and evening trains will stop for way passengers at the usual places.

gers at the usual places. All baggage at the risk of the owners-allowance to each 40 pounds. Tickets one dollar.

NOTICE.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation hereby give notice that they have adopted the following rules and regula-tions, in regard to their liability as carriers. First, as to Passengers .- All baggage to be at the sole risk of

the owners. Second, as to Freight,-This company will not be respon sible for any goods, merchandise, money, bank notes, or other articles, unless receipted for by the officer of the Company, appeinted for that purpose, nor for any loss or injury, unless such as may arise by fire from the Locomotive Engines, or by the gross negligence of the Agents of the Company, nor for a greater amount than two hundred dollars on any one package,

unless by special agreement. All goods and merchandise shall be at the risk of the owners while in the Company's Store-houses.

CHARLES S. STORROW, Agent.

Boston, June 9, 1837. ANDOVER BRANCH. The Andover cars will start at the same houre in connec. ion Mith the Lowell Trains. Passengers can be conveyed by Railroad from Andoverto

ANDOVER AND HAVERHILL R. ROAD.

N, and after Monday, April 10th, the Passenger Cars
will leave Boston, (in connection with the Lowell trains)
and Haverhill, at the same hours, viz.

Leave Boston at 7 A. M. 11 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

Leave Haverhill at 7 A. M. 2 P. M. and 5½ P. M.

Trans. 87½c.
All Baggage at the risk of its owners. Allowance to each,

Lowell, and vice versa.

Tickets may be obtained at the Ticket Office of the Beston and Lowell Railroad, Boston; at Wildes' General Railroad and Stage Office, No. 11 Elm street, and at Stone's City Passengers obtaining tickets at No. 11 Elm street, and at Stone's City Tavern, will be conveyed to the Railroad, free of expense. Passengers travelling to Boston, may obtain

western Lakes, &c. &c. &c. will be forwarded by the Agents without delay.

These packets will sail regularly on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, from opposite No 15 Long whaf, north side, Boston, and from the piers at Albany and Troy.

The putronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Agents at Albany—GAY & WILLARD, 104 Pier, foot of State st. Agents at Troy—GAY & WILLARD, 128 River and State st. Agents at Troy—GA

BOSTON, KEENE AND BURLINGTON MAIL STAGE-OLD LINE.

Leaves HOBART'S, No 36 Hanover street, every Morning at 5 o'clock, and reaches Keene at 7 P. M. through Lexingten, Concord, Acton. Littleton, Greton, Townsend, Ashby and Fitzwilliam, on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Also, from Townsend through New Ipswich and Jaffray to Keene, every day in the week except Sunday, from Keene to Walpole up the river to Windsor, Hanover, Have hill, &c., also to Woodstock, Royalten and Mentpelier to Burlington. Also, from Walpole to Chester, Rutland and Midslebury to Burlington.

lington. Brattleboro and Albany stage leaves Hobart's on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, by the way of Groton and Frizwilliam, at 5 o'clock, A. M.

A stage leaves the above place for Shirley, on Tuesday Thurday and Saturday at 5 A. M.

Also, for Luneaburg, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 A M. ELIAB EROWN, Agent. ep3m A DAILY LINE OF STAGES

Leaves Boston for Greenfield, Troy and Albany, every day except Sunday, viz:
Leaves Wilde's General Stage Office, No 11 Elm street, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, via Templeton and Athol, at 3 o'clock A. M. and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 A. M. via Bolton, Lancaster and Barre.

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HURCH ORGAN.—HENRY PRENTISS, No 2. Pemberton Hill, has for sale a superior toned Organ suitable for a small church, or vestry containing 6 stops, viz. Open and stop Diapason, principal, Cremona, Dulciana, and step Diapason Bass,—which will be sold ow if applied for soon.

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D All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof.
In conformity with the usual practice, the Summer Arrangement, for the departure of trains, will go into effect on the first Monday in April, leaving Boston and Providence at 7 A.
M. and 4 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted.)
Steam Boat Trains leave Boston at 1 P. M. to meet the Steam